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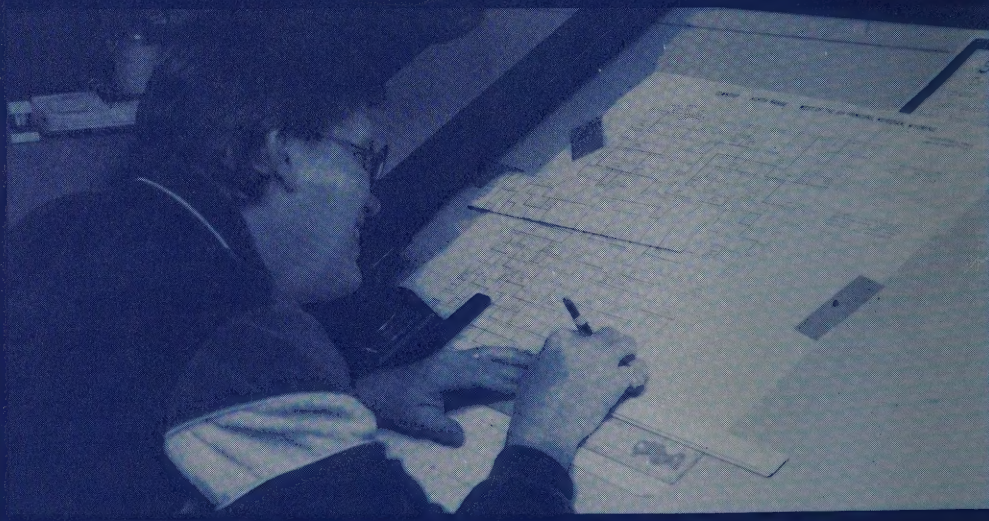
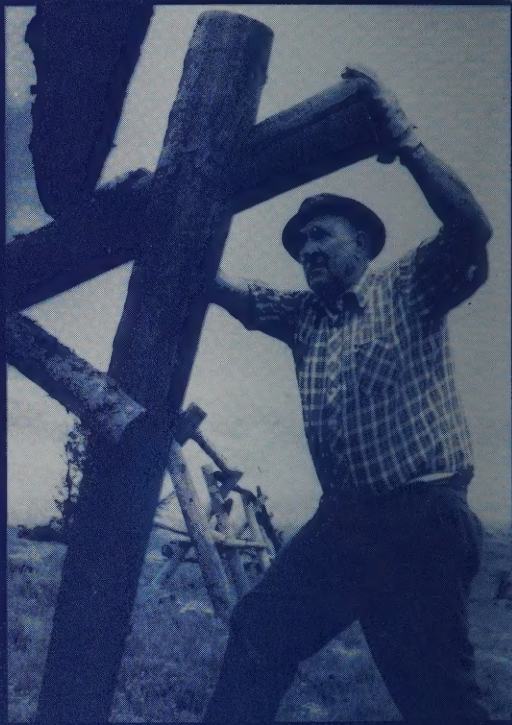


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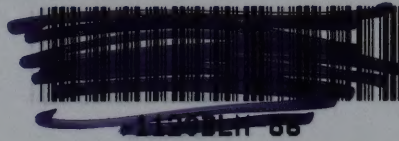
In a cooperative effort with the Department of Environmental Quality, approximately 20,000 orphan drill holes were plugged for environmental and public safety in Shirley Basin. The plugging program continues in fiscal year 1987.

Acid rain monitoring is conducted at three BLM sites in Wyoming. These sites are some of the first BLM operated nationally. BLM in Wyoming is the coordinator for all BLM involvement in this nationwide endeavor.

Volunteers were used extensively in fiscal year 1986 in a wide variety of BLM programs ranging from fence building to highly technical cave photomonitoring.

The Wyoming State Office has record keeping responsibility for all public lands and federal minerals under private lands in Wyoming and Nebraska, as well as lands administered by other federal agencies in both states.

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**BLM IN WYOMING
A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC
Fiscal Year 1986**

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming State Office**

January 1987

**Copies may be obtained from any
Bureau of Land Management Office in Wyoming**

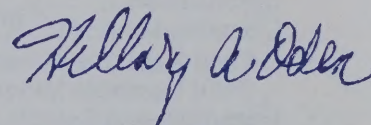
A Letter to the Public . . .

It is with personal pride that I introduce this edition of "BLM in Wyoming," our annual report to you, the people who we serve and to whom we are responsible for managing and protecting the public lands.

The past year has been an exciting and productive one. Trying to effectively balance the multiple uses of the lands for which the Bureau of Land Management is responsible is an awesome and inspiring challenge. The millions of acres of public land and federal minerals in Wyoming and Nebraska are needed and used by thousands of people from every walk of life.

The Bureau of Land Management has launched a national initiative, "Project Pride," an effort to help our citizens become more aware of the potential of the public lands. Statewide, we have been able to meet most of our myriad commitments because our employees take literally and seriously "Project Pride in Wyoming." It is the quality and dedication of our people and your interest and concern that make it possible to manage the public lands for all the people.

Sincerely,



Hillary A. Oden
Wyoming State Director

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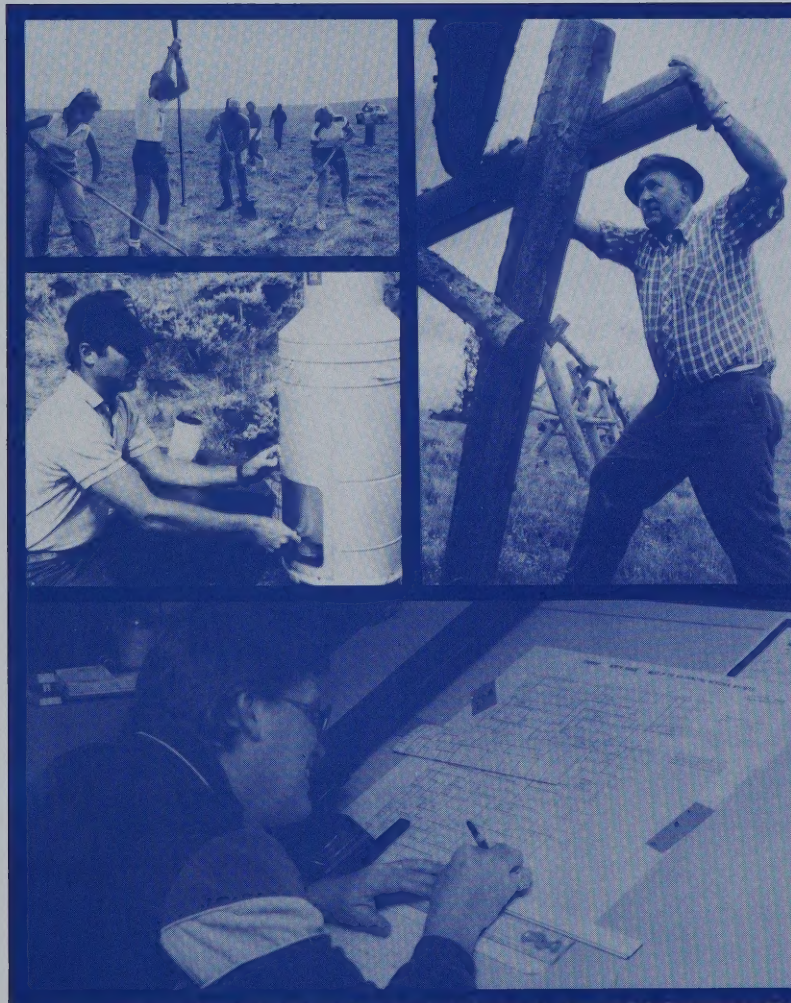
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overview

BLM Responsibilities

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values.

Nationwide, the BLM is responsible for 300 million acres of public lands. BLM also manages the minerals on 71.5 million acres of acquired lands and 204 Indian Reservations. Public lands are located primarily in the West and Alaska, with scattered parcels in other states.

BLM in Wyoming manages 17.8 million acres of public lands and minerals, another half million acres for other federal agencies, and 11.6 million acres of federal minerals under private surface. The BLM in Wyoming also has mineral responsibilities for 12 million acres of public lands owned by other federal agencies and for 600,000 acres of acquired lands and 483,000 acres of Indian lands. BLM's total responsibility involves about two-thirds of the land area of Wyoming. The BLM Casper District also manages approximately 7,935 acres of public land and 106,000 acres of federal reserved minerals on private lands in Nebraska in addition to about 394,000 acres of federal minerals under Forest Service-administered lands.

Organizational Structure

BLM's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, D.C., a service center in Denver, Colorado, and an interagency fire center in Boise, Idaho, all of which have bureau-wide support responsibilities. The field organization includes 12 state offices, 55 district offices and about 150 resource area offices.

BLM's Wyoming State Office is located in Cheyenne and headed by State Director Hillary A. Oden. The State Office organization is divided into four divisions: mineral resources, lands and renewable resources, operations and administration. See the organization chart on page 4.

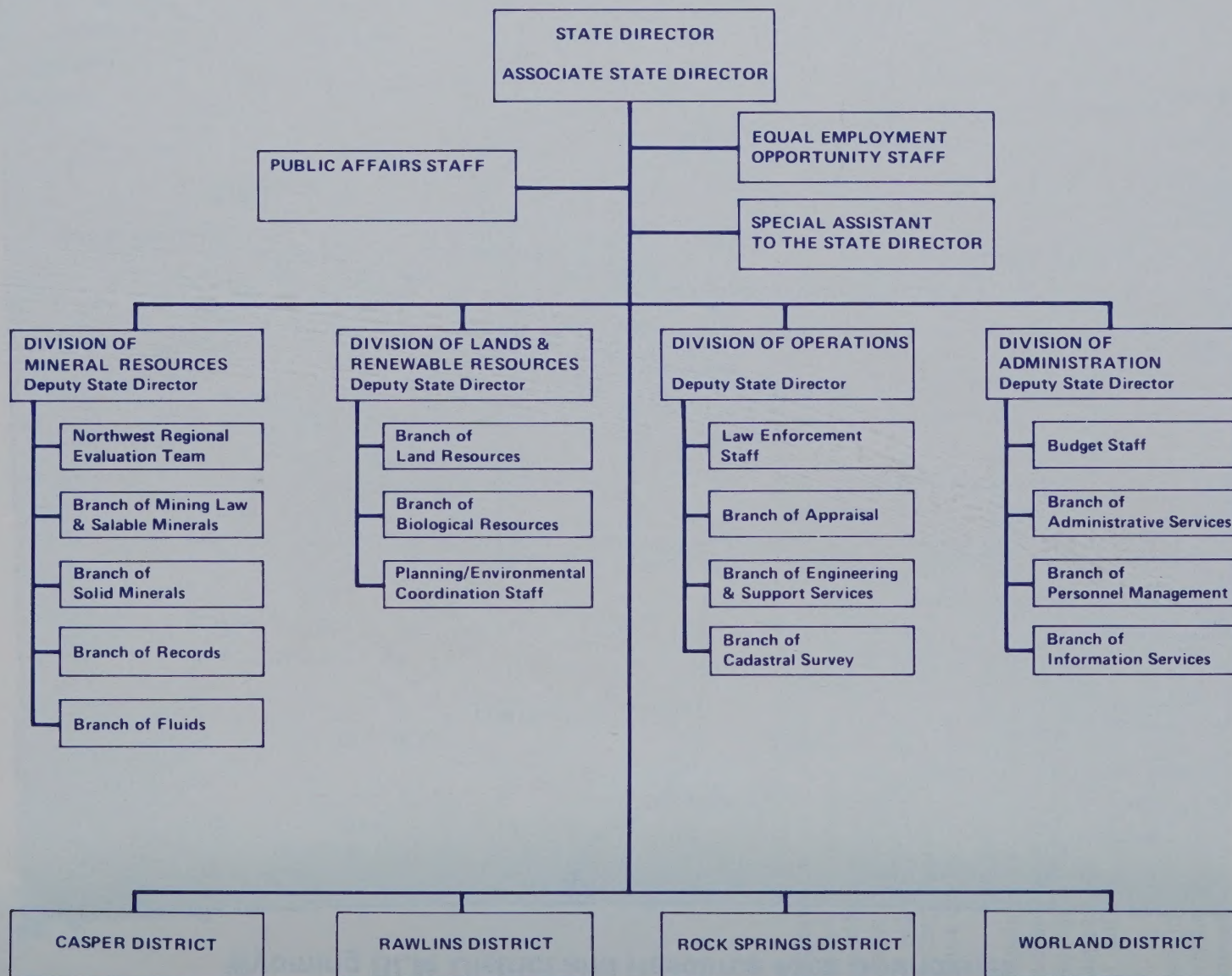
Wyoming is divided into four geographic areas, or districts, administered from offices in Casper, Rawlins, Worland and Rock Springs. See the organization chart on page 5. Each district supervises three resource areas. District and resource area boundaries and office locations are shown on page 3. BLM managers and office addresses are listed in the BLM directory on page 6.

Wyoming BLM District and Resource Area Boundaries

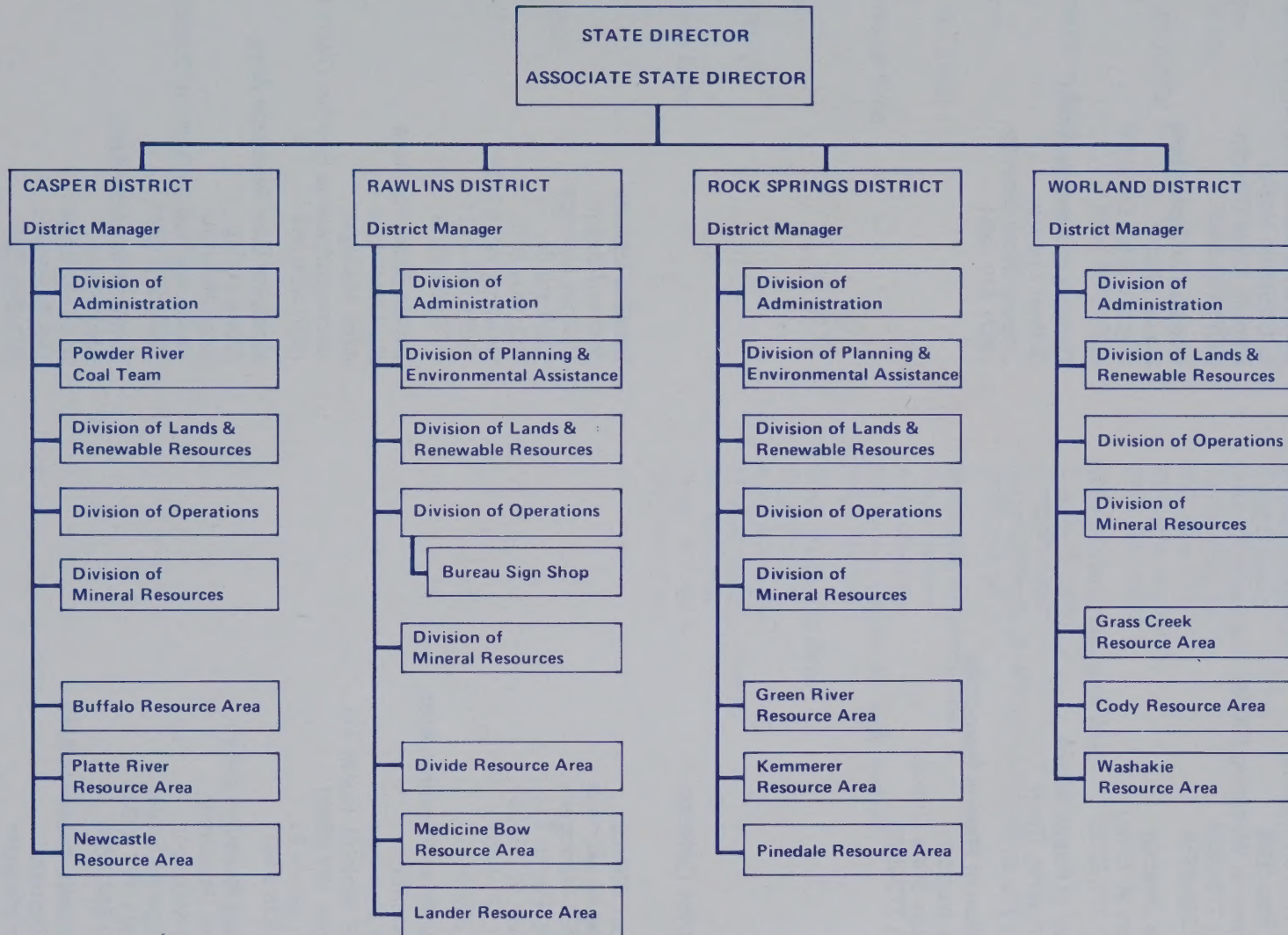


— District Boundary - - - Resource Area Boundary - - - County Boundary ● District Office ◆ Detached Resource Area Headquarters (All Others Based in District Office City) ▲ Wyoming State Office

BLM State Office Organization Chart



BLM District Office Organization Chart



Wyoming BLM Directory

Wyoming State Office

2515 Warren Avenue
P.O. Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003
(307) 772-2334
FTS 328-2334

State Director
Hillary A. Oden
(307) 772-2326

Office of Public Affairs
Jay Guerin, Chief
(307) 772-2111

Division of Mineral Resources
Gary Horton
Deputy State Director
(307) 772-2293

Division of Lands and Renewable Resources
L. Christian Vosler
Deputy State Director
(307) 772-2425

Division of Operations
David Walter
Deputy State Director
(307) 772-2455

Division of Administration
Gilbert Lucero
Deputy State Director
(307) 772-2354

District Offices

Casper District
James W. Monroe
District Manager
951 N. Poplar St.
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-5101
FTS 328-5101

Platte River Resource Area
Jim Melton
Area Manager
111 S. Wolcott, Room 111
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-5191
FTS 328-5191

Buffalo Resource Area
Glenn Bessinger
Area Manager
300 Spruce Street
Buffalo, WY 82834
(307) 684-5586

Newcastle Resource Area
Bill Daniels
Area Manager
1501 Highway 16 Bypass
Newcastle, WY 82701
(307) 746-4453

Rawlins District
Richard Bastin
District Manager
1300 3rd St.
P.O. Box 670
Rawlins, WY 82301
(307) 324-7171
FTS 328-3011

Divide Resource Area
Bud Holbrook
Area Manager
(same address as Rawlins District)
(307) 324-4841

Medicine Bow Resource Area
Floyd Ewing
Area Manager
(same address as Rawlins District)
(307) 324-4841

Lander Resource Area
Jack Kelly
Area Manager
125 Sunflower
P.O. Box 589
Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-7822
FTS 328-3307

Rock Springs District*Don Sweep**District Manager*

U.S. Highway 191 N.

P.O. Box 1869

Rock Springs, WY 82902

(307) 382-5350

FTS 328-6011

Green River Resource Area*Bill LeBarron**Area Manager*

79 Winston Drive

P.O. Box 1170

Rock Springs, WY 82902

(307) 362-6422

Kemmerer Resource Area*Ron Wenker**Area Manager*

415 Highway 30 N.

P.O. Box 632

Kemmerer, WY 83101

(307) 877-3933

Pinedale Resource Area*Delon Potter**Area Manager*

431 W. Pine St.

P.O. Box 768

Pinedale, WY 82941

(307) 367-4358

Worland District*Chet Conard**District Manager*

101 S. 23rd St.

P.O. Box 119

Worland, WY 82401

(307) 347-9871

Grass Creek Resource Area*Phyllis Roseberry**Area Manager*

(same address as Worland District)

(307) 347-9871

Washakie Resource Area*Roger Inman**Area Manager*

(same address as Worland District)

(307) 347-9871

Cody Resource Area*Tom Enright**Area Manager*

1714 Stampede Avenue

P.O. Box 518

Cody, WY 82414

(307) 587-2216

Public Affairs

The public affairs program is designed to provide assistance to the public, the state director and the district managers with public information, public involvement and cooperative relations. The Wyoming Office of Public Affairs is located in the Wyoming BLM State Office and each district office has a public affairs specialist or contact person.

Public affairs provides information on BLM activities through press releases, media coordination, newsletters, brochures, video productions and direct contact with BLM constituents. *Wyoming Horizons*, a quarterly newsletter and *BLM in Wyoming*, an annual report, are two major publications produced in Wyoming. Public affairs and resource specialists throughout the state contribute to publications such as these, as well as to numerous video productions.

Major public affairs efforts in fiscal year 1985 included support of the wild horse program, the public land access program and hearings on access and recreation.

The staff produced news releases, public service announcements and assisted with radio and television talk shows for three wild horse satellite adoptions centers. The staff also published a brochure on the operations of the BLM's Bloomfield, Nebraska wild horse holding facility.

For use in the BLM districts' "Operation Respect" program, the staff published a land use ethics and information brochure. Operation Respect is an effort to promote mutual understanding of land use issues relating to both hunter access and landowner concerns.



BLM's Operation Respect Hunter Access program is in action in the Rawlins District as a BLM employee on field patrol gives directions and legal access information to hunters.

Video productions this year included a tape on air quality made in conjunction with the Forest Service, Park Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. Other video tapes during the year included a view of the Oregon/Mormon Trail Plan and a documentary on the major archaeological excavations in Wyoming during the past two years. A slide show was produced to support public involvement for the Medicine Bow/Divide resource management plans. In cooperation with the headquarters office in Washington, D.C., a series of video training tapes on oil and gas adjudication is being made for Bureauwide use. The series will be complete next year.

Public affairs resources were used to prepare testimony for a congressional hearing on public access as well as a hearing on public recreation held in association with the President's Commission on the Americans Outdoors.

Public affairs personnel are responsible for monthly briefings between the BLM, state and congressional representatives throughout Wyoming. These briefings keep representatives informed of BLM programs in Wyoming. Public affairs people also coordinate responses to Freedom of Information Act requests, assisting in the public's right to government information and ensuring responses are timely and accurate.

District advisory council and grazing board support is provided under the public affairs program. Public affairs personnel are responsible for the planning, logistics and coordination of council and board meetings and tours, as well as nomination and election activities for each.

This year BLM in Wyoming hosted a meeting of the National Public Lands Advisory Council in Gillette, Wyoming. In addition, public affairs support has been initiated for the newly established National Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board. Both of these national committees include a member from Wyoming.

The public affairs program also includes communications for employees within the organization. Public Affairs produced a video tape of the State Director answering employees' questions and a brochure used in conjunction with Wyoming's New Employee Awareness Training. In addition, a weekly calendar of events is issued statewide and the submission of news stories from across the state are submitted for use in the national BLM Weekly Highlights report.



Using video equipment in the field enables the public affairs staff to provide training and education programs for BLM employees and the public.

Project Pride

"Take Pride in America" is a program developed by the Department of the Interior to stimulate a greater sense of pride in and ownership of our nation's public lands by all Americans. BLM has developed its own Bureauwide initiative called "Project Pride." Started in November 1985, with the goal of establishing a positive view of BLM by both the public and Bureau employees, "Project Pride" is a success.

"Take Pride For Land's Sake" was adopted as the Project Pride motto in Wyoming. Educating the public about the many public land resources and developing a sense of pride in them for today and tomorrow, is an important part of Project Pride. This message can be seen on lapel buttons designed and produced by the State Office and distributed throughout the state.



Throughout the state, throughout the year, BLM employees respond to requests for nature walks, campfire talks and lectures to civic, school and youth groups.

As a part of the Project Pride community outreach program, volunteers in the State Office worked long hours on their own time to design and build an award winning float for the Cheyenne Frontier Days parade. Combining the "Take Pride For Land's Sake" motto and commemorating the 200th anniversary of surveying the nation's public lands, proved to be a natural and winning combination.

In the BLM program "Operation Respect," district employees are cooperating with other agencies and civic groups to help make hunting in Wyoming safer and to foster friendly relations between landowners and hunters. Employees teach hunter safety courses, help operate hunter information stations and provide courtesy patrols to give correct public land access information. Some offices remain open on weekends during hunting season to distribute Operation Respect maps and answer inquiries.

Statewide, BLM offices accept opportunities to participate in community events and programs. During the past year, numerous employees volunteered their time and expertise to speak to civic groups and school classes. Other employees led school field trips on public lands while sharing their knowledge of such subjects as wildlife, historical and cultural sites, mineral development and plants and soil. Casper District, as an example, established a speaker's bureau which they have promoted in their communities as a way to focus on the services BLM provides the public.

Rock Springs District instituted a lecture and tour series entitled "Public Lands USA." The series explains the mission of BLM and the district through lectures, films and on-the-ground tours. BLM specialists in the Rawlins, Casper and Worland districts did extensive work with schools in their areas, providing information concerning BLM programs to several thousand students.

Employees in the Worland District cooperated with the Worland-Tensleep Chamber of Commerce and the Washakie County Museum and Cultural Center in a series of "campfire talks." These talks were provided as a service to the community and to encourage travelers to stay overnight in Worland.

Casper District held an open house to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the opening of their office, using the theme "Taking Pride in Public Lands" to help explain the service BLM provides to the community.

Two large traveling displays were built portraying BLM's multiple-use land management concept in Wyoming. One places emphasis on Wyoming's oil and gas program which is the largest in the Bureau. The other focuses on the wild horse program in Wyoming. Both were used extensively throughout the state.

In turn, many community organizations and individuals have volunteered their time and talent to assist BLM with public lands work. Major cooperative cleanup efforts took place in every district. Trees were planted, fences built, pine cones gathered and many technical projects such as surveying and recording the Miner's Delight historical site at South Pass were completed with the help of volunteers.

BLM internally recognizes the importance of training new employees and instilling in them a sense of organization and pride from the beginning. A program to do this was developed and two sessions of New Employees Awareness Training were held this year. More than 100 employees throughout the state attended the sessions. Speakers from out of state as well as many BLM employees from around Wyoming gave presentations on subjects ranging from ethics in government to a panel discussion among BLM managers and representatives of industry, environmental and other interest groups on BLM's role in the state.

On national and state levels, employee task forces raised many issues designed to improve morale and allow more efficient management of the organization. These issues are being addressed on the national, state and district levels. Concerns such as flexitime, improving internal communications and developing employee professional improvement programs are being considered.

BLM in Wyoming is especially proud of one of its employees. Carol Ross, an illustrator in the State Office, designed the national Public Lands USA logo for Project Pride. Her design won a Bureauwide contest last year and will be used on publications and other materials distributed by the Bureau nationally.

Project Pride in Wyoming will continue to be a vital force in BLM's future. Maintaining employee morale, developing the Bureau's role in the community and increasing the public's awareness and concern for public lands is a challenge that will continue.



Bureau of Land Management



Carol Ross, illustrator in the Wyoming State Office, designed the red, white and blue logo used nationally to portray the BLM motto "Public Lands USA . . . Use, Share, Appreciate."

Equal Employment Opportunity

Through the Equal Employment Opportunity program BLM in Wyoming ensures equal opportunity in employment and personnel treatment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or handicap (mental or physical). The two full-time employees and 24 volunteer collateral-duty employees who work as EEO counselors, Federal Women's Program advisors and program coordinators work on recruitment and special projects to meet the goals of the program.

The efforts of the EEO staff and personnel staff resulted in BLM being named the Outstanding Large Employer of the Handicapped in the state by the Wyoming Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped.

An Education Award Program was started to encourage employees to increase their knowledge, skills and abilities through community college, university and correspondence courses. Twelve employees were selected by the awards committee to receive a \$500 grant for assistance with tuition and class expenses.

The EEO Newsletter was made a bi-monthly publication with an updated format. The four districts, the State Office and the EEO staff assumed responsibility for one issue each per year, providing the opportunity for input from everyone.

Seven Upward Mobility positions were advertised including range technician, program analyst, computer clerk, realty clerk, employee development clerk, realty specialist and computer operator. Two Federal Junior Fellowship Program positions were established with an engineering trainee and a computer trainee. Two Cooperative Education positions as land law student trainees were established.

Programs were held throughout the state on career opportunities. All-Employee events, featuring the cultural and ethnic heritage of employees, were held in fiscal year 1986.

Each federal agency is required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to establish a continuing Affirmative Action Program for equal opportunity in employment and personnel operations. A primary goal of the EEO program is to achieve a workforce truly representative of Wyoming's population.

The composition of BLM's work force in Wyoming compares favorably with the overall work force in the state. Sixty-one percent of BLM's employees are white males compared to 58 percent statewide. White women BLM employees comprise 32 percent compared to 34 percent statewide. Black and Hispanic men and women in the BLM are employed on a par with the overall state, with Hispanic women just above the state average. Asian and native American men and women in the BLM are also on a par with state percentages with Asian American women just over the average and Native American women just under the average.



Wyoming State Director Hillary A. Oden proudly accepts this plaque on behalf of BLM in Wyoming as Outstanding Large Employer of the Handicapped awarded by the Wyoming Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped.



lands & renewable resources

Introduction

The BLM in Wyoming manages public land resources in Wyoming and Nebraska. Renewable resources on these lands include wild horses, wildlife habitat, forestry, grazing, cultural, recreation, wilderness, soil, water and air. These resources affect thousands of public land users.

Overall guidance, policy direction and budget coordination are provided by the State Office program specialists located in Cheyenne. Individual programs are managed by the district offices. Day to day activities are carried out in the resource areas.

Management of Programs

Cultural Resources

The BLM is committed by law to protect significant archaeological and historical sites for the benefit of the American people. Sites in Wyoming include graves, campsites, rock art, trails, stone circles, homesteads and stone flakes or pottery scatters. The BLM inventories public lands for sites, develops plans for managing them and physically protects or stabilizes those that are deteriorating or are threatened. Excavation of cultural resources or removing them from public lands requires a BLM permit.

Much of the cultural resources program is designed to protect archaeological or historic sites impacted by minerals, energy or land developments. Before activities such as oil well permits or pipeline rights-of-way can be approved, a cultural resources survey is conducted. Important sites that cannot be avoided are salvaged or impacts are mitigated.

A major accomplishment in the past fiscal year was a cooperative agreement between BLM and the Wyoming Recreation Commission to excavate the Scoggin Site near Rawlins. This 4,500-year-old previously vandalized corral site is one of the oldest known buffalo communal kill areas in Wyoming.

In another cooperative effort, archaeologists from the Worland District, public school students and volunteers from the Washakie County Museum moved a historic Indian pole lodge from the mountains above Grass Creek to a museum where it will be on permanent exhibit. Other volunteer work included the evaluation of the integrity of the Mormon/Pioneer Trail, completion of a management plan for Dull Knife Battlefield, stabilization of two Native American burials associated with the Dull Knife Battle, mapping the Rock Cairn Trail and photographing the petroglyphs at Outlaw Cave Archaeological District.

In 1987, BLM in Wyoming will implement several cultural resource management plans. Significant sites will be recorded and evaluated, and sensitive portions will be surveyed at Outlaw Cave Archaeological District. A survey and research design for excavation at Dull Knife Battlefield will be done. An excavation at historic Cantonment Reno located west of Kaycee will determine the nature of subsurface artifacts. Ongoing efforts to computerize the massive cultural resource data base for Wyoming will also continue.



Careful excavation and meticulous recording of artifacts provide data to assist in development of management plans for cultural resources.



About half of the forested public lands administered by the BLM in Wyoming is classified as productive forest land. Timber harvesting is one method used to maintain balanced timber stands on these lands.

Forestry

There are some 421,000 acres of forested public lands in Wyoming. Table 1 indicates the approximate area and production capacity. About half is classified as productive forest land and the other half as woodlands. Lodgepole pine is the most common species. Other important species are ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, juniper and aspen. Forested public lands are generally located along the fringes of national forests and on individual mountains. The scattered or isolated forest lands are subject to special problems caused by physical or legal access and distance to markets.

Wood products from the forests include sawlogs, posts and poles, fuelwood and Christmas trees. Recently, the demand for fuel wood has increased dramatically and the BLM in Wyoming sells about as much fuel wood as sawlogs. Table 2 shows timber product disposals in recent years.

Many of the lodgepole pine stands are very old and highly susceptible to Mountain Pine Beetle attacks. Other common forest diseases include Dwarf Mistletoe and Comandra Blister Rust. Harvesting the infested and most susceptible trees is normal management practice.

Increased emphasis was placed on forest development in fiscal year 1986, especially direct seeding, tree planting and precommercial thinning. This resulted in substantial reforestation and stand improvement. Table 3 lists the forest development completed during recent fiscal years. It is expected this emphasis will continue for several years.

Inventories were conducted on approximately 16,000 acres of forest in fiscal year 1986. The information will aid in prescribing proper forest management actions.

Table 1
Estimated Area and Production Capacity of Forests
on BLM-Administered Land in Wyoming

District	Woodland Acres	Acreage of Commercial Forest Land ¹	Total Acreage	Commercial Standing Volume (MBF) ²	Annual Sawtimber Harvest ³ (MBF)
Worland	33,000	31,000	64,000	128,000	900
Rawlins	53,000	50,000	103,000	245,000	2,100
Rock Springs	64,000	65,000	129,000	385,000	2,500
Casper	61,000	64,000	125,000	210,000	1,200
TOTAL	211,000	210,000	421,000	968,000	6,700

NOTE: Figures are based on the 1974 Extensive Forest Inventory. Current inventory data and new harvest calculations will change the annual harvest volumes.

¹ Forestland capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year.

² MBF = thousand board feet of growing stock.

³ Annual harvest on a sustained yield basis in accordance with multiple-use requirements.

Table 2
Timber Product Disposals by Fiscal Year

FY	Sawtimber Volume (MBF) ¹	Fuelwood Volume (cords)	Post/Poles Volume (MBF) ¹	Christmas Trees (No.)	Total Value (\$)
1986 (Est.) ²	11,660	7,200	85	1,100	158,000
1985 ²	12,425	9,000	150	2,200	190,000
1984 ²	12,819	8,892	135	1,845	187,948

¹ MBF = Thousand board feet.

² Increased harvest volume resulting from damage to forest areas from Mountain Pine Beetle infestations.

Table 3
Forest Development by Fiscal Year

	Tree Planting (Acreage)	Precommercial Thinning (Acreage)	Site Improvement (Acreage)	Seeding (Acreage)	Stand Conversion (Acreage)
1986	245	560	103	100	20
1985	75	390	400	200	30
1984	65	27	350	10	30
1983	197	200	462	15	0
1982	251	201	347	20	0

Grazing Management

New Grazing Advisory Boards Established

The Secretary of the Interior re-established district grazing advisory boards on May 14, 1986, similar to those for which the authority had expired December 31, 1985, under the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978.

Each district held elections during the summer of 1986 to select board members.

Each board is composed of seven members. The charters require members to represent each of the two most common livestock species in each resource area. In Wyoming, that normally includes cattle and sheep.

The major duties of the boards are to advise the BLM District Manager in development of allotment management plans covering grazing operations and practices and range improvements. The boards also advise on the use of range betterment funds.

New Grazing Fee Established

On February 14, 1986, President Reagan signed an Executive Order directing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to establish fees for livestock grazing under a specific formula established by Congress in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, and provided further that the fee should not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month. The grazing fee for grazing fee year 1986 was established at \$1.35 per animal unit month.



Allotment management plans allow BLM range conservationists to establish grazing practices and plan improvements to improve range conditions for livestock, wildlife and watershed.

Treatment of Noxious Weeds Temporarily Suspended

The Bureau of Land Management issued a suspension of herbicide use to control noxious weeds on public lands in Wyoming and four other western states. On July 2, 1986, the suspension was in effect. Only part of the seasons' weed control program had been completed at that time in Wyoming.

The Bureau's action was a result of Areas of Concern identified in the Final Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement. The suspension will be in effect until a supplement is completed which will address those concerns and strengthen other technical aspects. It is expected the supplement will be completed by March 1987.

Monitoring

There are 3,136 livestock grazing allotments covering 17.5 million acres of public land in Wyoming. Seven hundred and fifty three of these, covering 9.5 million acres (not including the Cody and Medicine Bow Resource Areas), have been identified as Category I Allotments, or allotments to be improved. These are receiving priority for monitoring. Presently, BLM is monitoring 198 of them, covering 5.7 million acres. Monitoring consists of grazing use studies, climate, actual use, range condition and trend studies.

Grasshopper Control

Approximately 2.5 million acres, including 450,000 acres of public lands, were treated to control grasshoppers by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in 1986. APHIS performs the work through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of the Interior. The area needing to be treated was less than expected and less than during the 1985 season.

General Information

The most frequently asked questions on the grazing management program statistics relate to the numbers of livestock, animal units per month, range improvements and allotment management plans that are authorized or implemented on public lands. Tables 4, 5 and 6 will provide information on these topics.

Table 4
Grazing Summary for Grazing Fee Year

District	Number of Operators	Total Authorized Active Use in AUMs			Total Active Preference in AUMs ¹
		Cattle	Sheep	Horses	
Worland	471	203,117	35,496	2,945	341,597
Rawlins	571	481,275	95,925	4,554	768,402
Rock Springs	508	278,569	135,928	3,329	585,610
Casper	1,235	252,423	82,532	350	349,197
TOTAL	2,785	1,215,384	349,881	11,178	2,044,806

NOTE: Grazing fee year runs March 1 through February 28.

¹ Total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing that could be allowed on the public lands.

Table 5
Allotment Management Plans

District	AMPs Completed in Fiscal Year 1985		AMPs Completed in Fiscal Year 1986		Total Number of AMPs through Fiscal Year 1986	
	No.	Acreage ¹	No.	Acreage ¹	No.	Acreage ¹
Worland	1	3,818	7	83,500	43	718,899
Rawlins	0	0	0	0	27	982,049
Rock Springs	1	43,075	1	150,000	49	3,126,475
Casper	0	0	2	5,270	5	26,859
TOTAL	2	46,893	10	238,770	124	4,854,282

¹ Acreage figures refer to BLM-administered public land.

Table 6
Range Improvements

Type of Investment	Completed Fiscal Year 1984	Completed Fiscal Year 1985	Completed Fiscal Year 1986
Vegetation Manipulation ¹ (acres)	1,675	2,686	12,525
Fences (miles)	95	33	96
Reservoirs	138	92	50
Springs	20	14	17
Wells	16	9	13

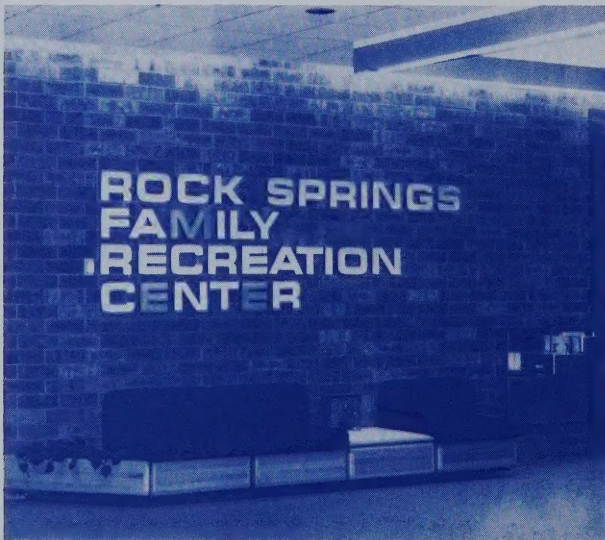
¹ Sagebrush burning to increase production of grass for both stabilization and forage.

Land-Use Management

Under the land program, the BLM is responsible for authorizing various uses of public lands. Rights-of-way are a major part of the land program in Wyoming and Nebraska. One hundred forty-three rights-of-way were granted in fiscal year 1986. Most rights-of-way are for energy production or for public utilities. Uses include unimproved roads, highways, powerlines, pipelines, telephone lines, railroads and communication sites.

Land transfers are another major part of the land program. Three Indian allotment patents were issued in Wyoming and Nebraska during fiscal year 1986. Thirteen public sales were completed and patents were issued for 455 acres. In addition, a patent for a school site was issued. One land exchange was also patented during the fiscal year.

Under a Federal Land Policy and Management Act provision, BLM in Wyoming is reviewing land withdrawals, a designation which legally removes specific public lands from certain uses or forms of disposal. Fifty withdrawal orders were reviewed in fiscal year 1986. These encompassed 153,177 acres. Withdrawals on 59,394 acres are recommended for revocation. When the final orders are signed by the Secretary of the Interior, 31,818 acres will be opened to surface entry and 31,780 acres to mineral location. There are overlapping withdrawals on 29,967 acres and 598 acres are in a wilderness study area.



One reason the Rock Springs Family Recreation Center became reality was the issuance of a Recreation and Public Purpose Lease by BLM, allowing the facility to be built on public land in the Rock Springs District.

BLM has initiated several requests to withdraw lands that contain unique or unusual resources. The Secretary of the Interior has recently approved withdrawal of Devil's Gate and Split Rock Bicentennial sites in the Rawlins District.

Coordination and review continued on the Westside Irrigation Project near Worland. The project is a private proposal to convert about 4,100 acres of public lands into irrigated farmland. The project is funded by the Wyoming Water Development Commission and the environmental impact statement is being prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, assisted by the BLM. BLM is also coordinating with the Wyoming Water Development Commission on the Gooseberry Water Project near Worland, another irrigation project involving public lands.

Field casework was completed on three Desert Land Entry applications.

The Rawlins District negotiated plans of development for the installation of fiber optics lines by two telecommunications companies. William Tell and U.S. Telecom are installing a nationwide system of fiber optics telecommunication lines to provide alternative long distance services to subscribers in all major urban areas of the United States. Both companies have chosen routes across southern Wyoming as their network links the midwest and the west coast. Notices to proceed with construction were issued to both companies.

The Worland District issued a Recreation and Public Purpose lease to Hot Springs County for a school development at Hamilton Dome. Another R&PP lease was cleared for Park County after the validity of a mining claim was determined.

In the Casper District, efforts to dispose of isolated parcels of public land continued in fiscal year 1986. The BLM offered 720 acres for sale in Platte and Goshen Counties and a 40 acre tract of land was sold to the city of Newcastle for use as a landfill site.

There are many land actions planned for fiscal year 1987, including land sales and exchanges. The exchanges include the Teton Park State exchange and the JY Ranch scenic easement for coal exchange. Involvement with the Deer Creek Dam right-of-way near Glenrock is expected.

A number of land sales and exchanges are pending because of litigation, initiated by the National Wildlife Federation.

Recreation

Developed recreation facilities in Wyoming include nine picnic areas, five interpretive historic sites and 17 campgrounds, seven of which require a \$3 use fee. See Table 7.

All the public lands are being designated open, limited or closed for off-road vehicle use. The vast majority of the public lands are being designated in the limited class. The limited designation refers to some limitation on the use of ORVs such as season of use, type of vehicles or restriction to certain routes.

The final plan for managing the recreational, cultural and historic values of the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails was issued in June 1986. The first-year projects under the plan have been started, including trail marking with interpretive signs, constructing parking areas, short-foot trail construction and tree planting.



More than a thousand visitors registered in the Worland District prior to exploring and enjoying the depths of the many caves in the area. Registration not only provides usage figures but is also a safety factor providing the identity of explorers should they get lost.

Worland District signed and implemented 11 cave management agreements, ranging from photo monitoring to search and rescue. A draft management plan for recreation use along the Big Horn River was also completed.

Trail markers along the Rawlins District portion of the Oregon and Mormon Trails were installed. The Rawlins District also improved facilities at the Dugway Recreation Site on the North Platte River.

In the Rock Springs District an interpretive handbook providing the "how to" for various interpretive activities was completed. Text for interpretive signs for 12 sites along the Oregon and Mormon Trails was prepared.

The Casper District installed parking and interpretive signs at the Emigrant Gap and Ryan Hill sites on the Oregon and Mormon Trails. Trees were ordered for planting next spring at the Bessemer Bend site.

Table 7
Recreational Facilities on
BLM-Managed Public Land in Wyoming

Item	Amount
Developed Campgrounds	17
National Trails:	
Historic	
(Oregon & Mormon Trails)	345 miles
Scenic	
(Continental Divide Trail)	253 miles
Off-Road Vehicle	
Designations to Date:	
Open	1,257,160 acres
Closed	67,213 acres
Limited	6,092,552 acres

Soil, Water and Air

The BLM is responsible for protecting and improving the soil, water and air resource that provides basic life support for all renewable resources as well as people and animals. Included in the program's objectives are inventories, monitoring for potential impacts, erosion control and use of proper watershed practices.

Soil

The soils program consists of activity planning, soil surveys, watershed monitoring, implementing watershed improvement projects and project maintenance.

During fiscal year 1986, there was input into 36 planning efforts including resource management plans and allotment management plans. These plans include guidelines to ensure management actions and objectives are sensitive to the soil resource.

Information on soils is provided through soil surveys. The soil survey is a systematic examination of soils in the field and laboratories to obtain their description and classification. This information is used to determine behavior under varying uses such as road construction, timber harvest, oil and gas exploration and development and mining. There were 416,000 acres of soil survey this year. This brings the total to nearly 13 million acres of soil surveys in Wyoming, or about 73 percent of the public land.

Soil monitoring helps the soil scientist to determine what is happening to the soil. Soil climate and soil erosion data provide the basis for recommendations on impact mitigation for various uses. Sixty monitoring stations were used to collect, analyze and interpret soil monitoring data during fiscal year 1986.

When uses of public land damage the watershed and it can't repair itself in a reasonable time, it is sometimes desirable to speed up the healing process with watershed improvement projects. These improvements may include seeding, mechanical treatments, streambank rehabilitation, sediment traps and trash collectors. This year, 22 site-specific soil conservation, reclamation and erosion control plans were developed and one erosion control project was implemented.

Water

All public lands in Wyoming are within the Missouri, Colorado, Great Basin or Columbia river drainages, or they are in the closed Great Divide Basin. Seven rivers drain these larger watersheds.

The BLM conducts inventories to gather information so water quantity and quality trends can be projected and impacts from proposed resource uses can be assessed. Resource uses which can affect water include mining, oil and gas development, grazing and forest cutting. This past fiscal year data was collected at 836 stream stations, rain gauges and wells.

Water data is gathered and analyzed in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. BLM protects the water resources as required by the Clean Water Act and other federal and state laws and regulations. All water uses not part of a Federal Reserved Right are filed with the Wyoming state engineer for an appropriate right. In fiscal year 1986 approximately 125 water sources were filed for water right. Approximately 300 water sources were located and measured for future filing.

In order to plan for watershed improvements and funding, activity plans are prepared. In fiscal year 1986, a plan amendment was completed on the Bates Hole watershed, the Muddy Creek Watershed Activity Plan was amended and sub-basin analysis was added to the Red Creek Watershed Plan. An Area of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plan was prepared for the Spanish Point Karst area to protect the unique quality of the caves.

BLM continued to cooperate with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality with technical water studies on Fifteenmile Creek and Muddy Creek. BLM also worked with Western Wyoming College to sample streams and analyze sources of nutrients.

BLM reviewed the present condition of 69 small dams for structural safety. Emergency action plans were completed on Snyder Creek, Little Sage Creek, Little Robber and Teton Reservoirs.



This work will slow the current in the stream, curbing erosion of the banks. As the streambank stabilizes, vegetation growth will increase.

Air

BLM supports the management of air resources through cooperation with state and other federal agencies, careful planning of resource development projects and collection of air resource data. This data is collected by devices such as rain gauges and satellite controlled remote automatic weather stations and is used to develop management practices to maintain or improve air quality.

Since 1981, acid rain monitoring has been conducted at BLM sites near Pinedale, Newcastle and Sinks Canyon. These sites give early warning of potential impact from air pollutants and were some of the first operated by BLM as part of a nationwide program. BLM in Wyoming is the coordinator for all of BLM's involvement in this national endeavor. Two of the Wyoming sites were designated in 1985 as national trend baseline sites.

Managing air quality requires the knowledge and assessment of environmental impacts before a new resource development with potential air pollution is approved. To meet this need, BLM, in cooperation with the Forest Service and Colorado State University, has developed a system of computer modeling named Topographic Air Pollution Analysis System.

In fiscal year 1986, this technology was used to aid the development of a sour gas sweetening plant in southwestern Wyoming. As part of the Bureau's continuing technology transfer, BLM and Forest Service scientists presented technical papers on TAPAS and its use at three professional symposiums during the year.

During 1985, BLM in Wyoming developed, and in 1986 improved, a smoke management screening model to assess potential air impacts from controlled burns. This program will be implemented BLM-wide as a planning tool.

During fiscal year 1986, BLM in Wyoming also represented the Bureau on the Western States Task Force on Acid Rain and the Western Governor's advisory group on acid rain. BLM has also been an advisor and participant in the Forest Service's national acid rain and wilderness values research project. Demonstrations and lectures were presented on air resource management techniques in smoke management and minerals development.

Wilderness

The BLM's wilderness program began in 1978 and has evolved in Wyoming to the point that, after several adjustments, restraints, court cases and redirection, there are 40 wilderness study areas encompassing approximately 575,000 acres of public land. Each study area is being evaluated for resource values and a recommendation is being made on wilderness designation. Recommendations are analyzed in environmental impact statements to aid in final decisions.

To date, BLM in Wyoming has completed draft studies on 31 WSAs. For more information, refer to Table 8. Of the 31 areas studied, six areas comprising 89,522 acres have been preliminarily recommended suitable for wilderness designation and 25 areas comprising 382,725 acres have been preliminarily recommended nonsuitable. The areas recommended suitable are: Scab Creek, 7,630 acres; Sand Dunes, 16,280 acres; Honeycomb Buttes, 36,647 acres; Ferris Mountains, 22,495 acres; Sweetwater Canyon, 5,760 acres and Owl Creek, 710 acres. These recommendations will be forwarded to the President along with recommendations on other WSAs in Wyoming after the remaining studies are completed.

A significant accomplishment during the past fiscal year was the completion of the final wilderness EIS for the Buffalo Resource Area and the filing of it by the Secretary of the Interior. This was the second final wilderness EIS filed for the Bureau. Work progressed on the Lander and Cody/Grass Creek EISs. The documents reached the point in the study process where they were "reported" to the Washington Office.

During the time the wilderness studies are being completed and until Congress takes final action on each WSA recommendation, they are managed under BLM's interim management policy to protect wilderness characteristics. Even though Wyoming has experienced intensive energy development for the past several years, BLM was generally able to avoid development in WSAs and retain each in its essentially natural condition.

Wyoming's WSAs vary greatly. Some are mountainous with all the characteristics of alpine wilderness. Others are desert, sand dunes or starkly beautiful badlands where herds of wild horses roam. As studies are completed, Wyoming undoubtedly will contribute some truly unique additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Table 8
BLM Wilderness Review in Wyoming

Wilderness Study Areas on Wyoming BLM-Managed Public Land						Wilderness Study Reports Prepared		
Total Number	Acreage	Preliminarily Recommended Suitable		Preliminarily Recommended Nonsuitable		Name of Document	WSAs	Reported ¹
		No.	Acreage	No.	Acreage			
31 ²	472,247	6	89,522	25	382,725	Rock Springs District Study	14	4-26-84
						Scab Creek Study	1	5-15-81
						Adobetown/Ferris Mtn. Study	2	9-11-84
						Buffalo Resource Area Study	3	7-31-85
						Lander Resource Area Study	6	12-31-86
						Cody/Grass Creek Study	2	12-31-86

¹ The study is "reported" when the preliminary final environmental impact statement is forwarded to the Director of the BLM in Washington. This completes the responsibility of the BLM State Office in the study process. At this point the study becomes the responsibility of the BLM Washington Office and the Department of the Interior. After the Secretary of the Interior makes his recommendation to the President, the President then recommends designation or nondesignation of each area to Congress. The ultimate decision on each wilderness study area will be made by Congress.

² Nine Wilderness Study Areas are currently in the study process and have not yet been "reported."

Wild Horse Management

One of BLM in Wyoming's management goals is to maintain the numbers of wild horses in balance with the land which must also provide for wildlife, livestock and other multiple uses. At the end of fiscal year 1986, approximately 3,600 wild horses roamed Wyoming's rangelands, predominantly in the Rock Springs and Rawlins Districts. Annual inventories are taken during the winter months and vary from fiscal year-end figures due to summer roundups. There are almost no natural predators to control the numbers of these animals so removal of the excess is necessary. The BLM in Wyoming's management level is a population of approximately 2,800 wild horses, as illustrated in Table 9. That level is expected to be reached by September 30, 1987.

Wild horse roundups received increased attention in Wyoming and nationally in fiscal year 1985 when Congress appropriated \$16.7 million for removal operations. Wyoming's share was \$1.9 million. With that funding, more than 4,000 wild horses were gathered. In fiscal year 1986, Wyoming's share of the Bureau's wild horse program was \$1.1 million and 1,850 horses were planned to be removed and 1,400 adopted. BLM actually removed 1,957 horses and 1,385 were adopted from the Rock Springs and Bloomfield, Nebraska corrals.

Much of the success of gathering wild horses can be attributed to use of helicopters. The helicopter pilot spots the horses from the air, then slowly drives them toward a camouflaged trap. On the ground, wranglers on horseback are in radio contact with the helicopter to complete the roundup by herding the horses into the trap and watching for strays.

Immediately following their capture, the horses are transported to BLM holding corrals in Rock Springs. When they arrive they are inspected for brands, blood tested, inoculated and freeze-branded with a special identification mark. Horses are then placed under BLM's "Adopt-A-Horse" program with people who would like them and can take care of them. A fee of \$125 is normally charged for each animal. As a means of placing less desirable horses, the Bureau has approved some reduced fee adoptions. After one year of proper care, adoptors can obtain title. General information on adoptions can be found in Tables 10 and 11.

During 1985, three Bureauwide contracts for wild horses and burro holding facilities were awarded to contractors in Nebraska, Nevada and Texas. The Nebraska facility, located in Bloomfield and operated by Clark Mills and Son, is administered by the BLM in Wyoming. Three thousand horses can be maintained in Bloomfield. Animals are transported from the holding facilities to adoption centers as demand dictates. During fiscal year 1986, a total of 1,145 horses were moved from Wyoming to the Nebraska and Texas facilities.



Legends in their own time, the wild horses of Wyoming drew national attention when Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel journeyed west last summer to view a wild horse roundup.

Table 9
Wyoming Wild Horse Inventory by BLM District by Fiscal Year

District	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Management Levels
Worland	658	708	828	1,025	853	442	334	200
Rawlins	3,442	3,932	4,318	4,549	4,827	3,795	2,548	1,100
Rock Springs	6,068	5,470	4,638	4,111	3,934	3,744	1,737	1,500
TOTAL	10,168	10,110	9,784	9,685	9,614	7,981	4,619	2,880

NOTE: Wild horse inventories normally are conducted during the winter months, January through March. Casper District has no wild horses.

Table 10
Wyoming Wild Horses Gathered for Adoption

District	Number of Horses Gathered ¹			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Worland	0	0	535	45
Rawlins	491	622	1,655	1,482
Rock Springs	1,234	1,062	2,079	430
Casper	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,726	1,684	4,269	1,957

Note: Casper District has no wild horses.

¹ Total includes privately owned animals gathered.

Table 11
Wyoming Wild Horses Adoptions by State

State	Number of Horses Adopted		
	1984	1985	1986
Wyoming	757	1,330	224
Adopted from Bloomfield Corrals ¹	0	0	1,161
New Mexico	187	734	147
Montana	300	897	239
Eastern States	142	774	0
Idaho	0	149	0
TOTAL	1,386	3,884	1,771

¹ Horses adopted from the Bloomfield, Nebraska corrals were gathered primarily in California, Oregon, Nevada and Wyoming.

Table 12
Big Game Population Using Public Lands in Wyoming
(Fiscal Year 1986 Estimate)

	White-Tail Deer	Mule Deer	Antelope	Elk	Moose	Bighorn Sheep
Worland	600	31,000	7,000	8,000	100	65
Rawlins	600	77,800	90,000	11,500	150	1,100
Rock Springs	0	40,000	30,000	7,500	2,000	0
Casper	3,600	27,500	26,900	1,000	0	5
TOTAL	4,800	176,300	153,900	28,000	2,250	1,170

Based on BLM Annual Wildlife Report statistics covering total state big game populations.

Table 13
Wildlife Habitat Management Plans
Fiscal Year 1986

District	HMPs Being Written	HMPs In Process of Implementation	Completed ¹ HMPs
Worland	0	6	0
Rawlins	0	8	2
Rock Springs	2	5	0
Casper	3	2	0
TOTAL	5	21	2

¹ An HMP is considered completed only after the plan has been fully implemented.

Table 14
Wetlands Habitat by District

	Stream Miles		Pond, Lake, Reser- voir Surface Acres	
	Game Fisheries	Other	Game Fisheries	Other
Worland	275	1,582	555	4,995
Rawlins	260	4,044	110	14,400
Rock Springs	700	1,000	1,460	13,140
Casper	92	408	60	950
TOTAL	1,327	7,034	2,185	33,485

Wildlife Habitat Management

BLM considers wildlife habitat a major element in multiple-use decisions. More than 50 percent of Wyoming's big game animals, including white-tailed deer, mule deer, antelope, elk, moose and bighorn sheep use public land in the course of their life cycles. For more information, see Table 12.

In addition to habitat for big game species, BLM provides for wetland and nongame species habitat and the special needs of threatened and endangered species of animals. Table 13 displays the habitat management plans on BLM-managed public lands in Wyoming.

Several districts implemented HMPs during fiscal year 1986. The Worland District developed 10 wildlife water projects, fenced several reservoirs to protect their wetland vegetation and conducted several bullrush planting projects. In the Rock Springs District, volunteers did wetland surveys and conducted inventories for endangered black-footed ferrets, peregrine falcons and bald eagles. The Casper District planted willow and cottonwood and made watershed improvements in the Bolton Creek area.

The BLM works closely with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and others to improve habitat, restore animal populations, provide forage and water and manage habitats. BLM also welcomes the cooperation of wildlife groups, sportsmen's clubs and others interested in wildlife habitat management. This year the Rock Springs District cooperated with the Sweetwater County Wildlife Association to develop potholes, goose nesting platforms and photo blinds on Ten-Mile Marsh, one of the first cooperative management agreements with a wildlife group in the state. The Worland District worked similarly with the Hot Springs County Sportsmen's Club to develop wildlife waters in the southern Big Horn Basin.

Protection and restoration of wildlife habitat is a requirement on BLM leases, contracts and permits for mineral extraction, timber harvest, grazing and other consumptive resource uses. A mitigation measure on the Skull Point Reservoir Project in the Rock Springs District, produced a significant cool water fishery.

Wetlands including streams, reservoirs, ponds and the associated vegetation zones is, acre-for-acre, the most important type of wildlife habitat in Wyoming. The BLM in Wyoming manages several thousand miles of stream wetland habitat as well as several thousand acres of pond and lake wetlands, as shown in Table 14.

Wetlands are considered in all activity plans. Protection for wetlands such as fences and buffer zones are made a part of the development of timber, grazing, lands actions and minerals. Many wetland areas are high value recreational fisheries of special management interest to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

The Muddy Creek Watershed Study in the Rawlins District is a cooperative effort with the University of Wyoming to enhance wildlife habitat and other resource values.

Black-Footed Ferret

The black-footed ferret may be the rarest mammal in North America. The discovery of a population of them near Meeteetse during 1981 was one of the most significant wildlife finds in recent years. It provided a unique opportunity to preserve and study the species. A portion of the area is on public land. Ferrets are given priority consideration on these lands and a habitat management plan has been prepared by the Cody Resource Area.

In January 1984, the BLM Wyoming State Office published a *Handbook of Methods for Locating Black-Footed Ferrets*. It was a cooperative effort with the Idaho State University/Biota Research and Consulting Inc.; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Denver Wildlife Research Center and Endangered Species Field Office, Helena, Montana; and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. It was designed for use by people with little experience with ferret surveys and provides new information for more experienced workers.

The BLM Wyoming State Office published a second document on this subject in September 1985. In a technical bulletin, *Black-Footed Ferret Habitat: Some Management and Reintroduction Considerations*, the authors from Idaho State University and Biota Research Consulting, Inc. presented much of the currently known habitat information based on knowledge gained from the Meeteetse ferret population.



Meadowland habitat improvements included reintroduction of beavers. Beaver dams slow the streamflow, which in turn slows streambank erosion. The resulting beaver ponds offer more diverse habitat for wildlife. Photo courtesy of Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

Beaver Improvement of Stream Habitat.

An estimated 83 percent of the riparian meadow habitat in southwest Wyoming, which supports wildlife and livestock, has been lost to erosion and a falling water table. This has caused adverse effects on the rare and environmentally sensitive Bear River and Colorado cutthroat trout populations.

Over the past seven years, BLM wildlife biologists have discovered beavers are not necessarily as destructive as popularly believed. Beavers actually can be environmentally beneficial and by taking advantage of their engineering skills, the BLM can improve the habitat of an area. As beaver dams slow the streamflow, streambank erosion is reduced. The water backed up in beaver ponds raises the water table and traps and increases nutrients in the area. This provides for an abundance of aquatic life and vegetation for a more diverse and productive habitat.

Two examples of introduced beaver work are located at Currant Creek and lower Sage Creek in the Green River Resource Area. Willow growth had been lost and there was extensive streambank erosion throughout both areas. The owners of the Currant Creek Ranch cooperated with the BLM and beavers were brought in to apply their engineering expertise. The BLM supplied aspen logs for the beavers to build strong, stable dams and aspen branches to supplement their winter food cache.

In two years the willow returned in abundance, streambank erosion stabilized and the water table rose enough to encourage the growth of other vegetation and aquatic life. Since then the method has been introduced to several creeks in the South Pass area. It will be used in additional areas in future years.

Planning and Environmental Coordination

Environmental Protection

On the average, the BLM in Wyoming authorizes 2,000 actions each year that require some type of environmental screening to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Approximately 85 percent of these actions are routine, cause no significant impact and are categorically excluded from detailed analysis.

Environmental assessments are conducted on most of the remaining actions. The purpose of an environmental assessment is to determine if an action would significantly impact the environment. This analysis, which incorporates mitigating measures, usually results in a finding of no significant impact.

A major action or project that could have a significant effect on the environment requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement. On the average, BLM in Wyoming is engaged in five to 10 EISs during a given year. Seven EISs are currently in progress in Wyoming and three others are on hold pending policy directives or litigation. These address such diverse activities as wilderness designation, coal leasing, oil and gas exploration and pipeline rights-of-way. Table 15 shows the status of EISs in progress or completed in fiscal year 1986.

Land Use Planning

The resource management plan fulfills the basic requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which requires BLM to "develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide . . . for the use of public lands." The resource management planning process integrates planning with NEPA requirements, and an EIS is an integral part of the plan.

Activity plans follow RMPs. These are prepared for specific resource programs. Examples are allotment management plans for grazing, habitat management plans for wildlife or watershed plans. The activity plan establishes in some detail how and when actions will be taken or allowed.

The project plan, in which an individual action is proposed, funded and implemented follows the activity plan. All plans are monitored continually and updated as new information becomes available.

BLM in Wyoming emphasizes decentralization. Decision authority is delegated to the greatest extent possible to district and resource area managers. However, the authority for final planning approval rests with the state director.

With the final approval of the Kemmerer RMP in June 1986, 3.8 million surface acres of public land have been covered by three RMPs, for the Buffalo, Platte and Kemmerer Resource Areas.

Five other RMPs, for the Cody, Washakie, Lander, Pinedale and Medicine Bow/Divide Resource Areas are underway and will encompass 9,300,000 surface acres of public lands.

When these five RMPs are finished, eight RMPs will have been completed on about 74 percent of the public land in Wyoming. These eight will meet all the mandated schedules for preparation of plans involving BLM grazing and wilderness activities in Wyoming. The status of Wyoming major planning documents is shown on Table 16.

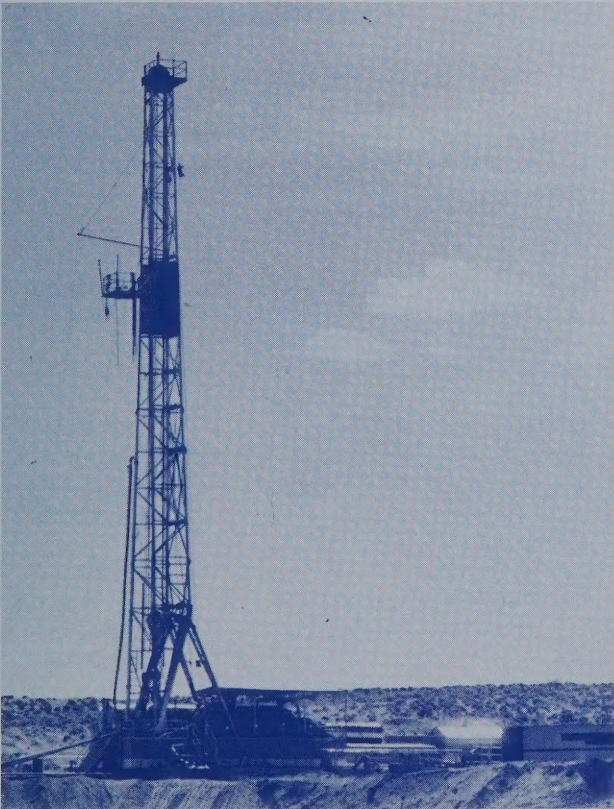


Table 15

**Major Environmental Documents (EISs) in
Progress or Completed During Fiscal Year 1986**

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Office	Affected Wyoming Counties	Status
Bairoil/Dakota CO ₂ Project EIS	Applications from AMOCO, EXXON and SHELL for right-of-way grants across public lands in Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota for a 660-mile pipeline (20" to 16") from near Opal, Wyoming, to Bairoil, Wyoming, and on to Tioga, North Dakota. A CO ₂ gas injection plant to enhance oil recovery would be built at Bairoil.	Casper BLM District Office	Sweetwater, Fremont, Natrona, Johnson, Campbell, Carbon; also Montana and North Dakota	Completed; Decision made public on 4-7-86.
Deer Creek Reservoir	Bureau of Reclamation proposal to build a reservoir near Glenrock, Wyoming. BLM public lands are involved in right-of-way.	Bureau of Reclamation, assisted by Casper BLM District Office	Converse	Work on draft EIS has begun.
Westside Irrigation Project	Bureau of Reclamation proposal to provide additional water for irrigation from existing canals. Some BLM public lands may be sold.	Bureau of Reclamation, assisted by Worland BLM District Office	Washakie	Work on draft EIS has begun.
Thermopolis to Yellowtail Dam transmission Line Project	A Department of Energy proposal to upgrade or reconstruct 150 miles of electrical transmission line in north-central Wyoming and south-central Montana.	Department of Energy, assisted by Worland BLM District Office	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie	Preliminary work has begun.
Getty Oil Application for Permit to Drill (APD) (Bear Thrust)	Request from Getty Oil to drill an 8,000-foot exploratory well on Bridger-Teton National Forest about 14 miles SE of Jackson, Wyoming. (Note: EIS was released in early 1981 with a final release in 1982. The documents have been the subject of lawsuits in Federal Court most of the interim time. On July 18, 1985, Judge Brimmer notified the DOI that a supplemental EIS would have to be prepared before a decision on the Getty (now Texaco) request could be made.	Rock Springs BLM District Office with Forest Service cooperation.	Teton	Awaiting the outcome of litigation.

Table 15 (Continued)

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Office	Affected Wyoming Counties	Status
Rock Springs Wilderness	Bureau recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for wilderness designation on public lands.	Rock Springs BLM District Office	Sweetwater, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Teton, Uinta	Preliminary final under review by the Office of Environmental Project Review (OEPR).
Cody/Grass Creek Creek Wilderness	Bureau recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for wilderness designation on public lands.	Worland BLM District Office	Big Horn, Park, Washakie	Preliminary final to Washington and OEPR in 1986.
Adobe Town/Ferris Mountain Wilderness	Bureau recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for wilderness designation on public lands.	Rawlins BLM District Office	Carbon, Sweetwater	Preliminary final under review by OEPR.
Lander Wilderness	Bureau recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for wilderness designation on public lands.	Rawlins BLM District Office	Fremont, Natrona	Preliminary final under review by OEPR.
Buffalo Wilderness	Bureau recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for wilderness designation on public lands.	Casper BLM District Office	Campbell, Johnson	Final EIS filed with EPA.
Powder River Preference Right Lease Application (PRLA) (coal)	Processing of PRLA for coal leasing in the Powder River Coal Region.	Casper BLM District Office	Carbon, Sweetwater, Campbell, Johnson, Sheridan, Converse	Draft on hold pending policy directive.
Powder River Coal Leasing (Round II)	Preparation for coal competitive lease sale.	Casper BLM District Office	Campbell, Converse, Sheridan, Johnson	Draft completed January 1984. Final is on hold pending policy directive.
Hickey Mountain Oil and Gas EIS	Preparation for oil and gas field development.	Rock Springs BLM District Office	Uinta	Draft in preparation.

Table 16
Status of BLM Planning Documents in Wyoming

District	Resource Area/ Planning Unit	Public Land Acreage (Approx.)	Management Framework Plan	Resource Management Plans/ EIS Completion Calendar Year	
				Draft	Final
Worland	Cody	1,004,000	1972	1987	1988
	Washakie	1,153,000	1972	1987	1987
	Grass Creek	997,000	1982	N.S.	N.S.
Rawlins	Divide	1,391,000	1983	1987	1987
	Medicine Bow	2,629,000	1977	1987	1987
	Lander	2,198,000	1980	1986	1986
Rock Springs	Big Sandy ¹	2,023,000	1983	N.S.	N.S.
	Salt Wells	1,243,000	1983	N.S.	N.S.
	Kemmerer	1,633,000	N/A	1985	1985
	Pinedale	925,000	1974	1987	1987
Casper	Platte River	1,417,000	N/A	1984	1984
	Newcastle	366,000	1982	N.S.	N.S.
	Buffalo	829,000	N/A	1984	1985
	Nebraska	8,000	N/A	N.S.	N.S.

N.S. - Not scheduled.

¹ Big Sandy and Salt Wells were combined in 1985 into the Green River Resource Area, total public land acres in the Green River Resource Area is 3,266,000.



minerals

Introduction

The BLM is responsible for administering all federal minerals in Wyoming and Nebraska with the exception of certain minerals on Forest Service-administered lands. Although the Forest Service is responsible for locatable and salable minerals on its lands, patents, contests and appeals are administered through the BLM. In addition, BLM administers the leasable minerals on Forest Service lands, while the Forest Service administers the surface. The BLM also assists the Bureau of Indian Affairs in supervising minerals on Indian lands.

The BLM administers three categories of minerals including locatable, salable and leasable minerals.

Locatable minerals are those which may be located under the claim system of the 1872 General Mining Law. These minerals include metals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and uranium, as well as some nonmetals such as bentonite.

Salable minerals are those that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947. They include common varieties of sand, gravel, stone and scoria.

Leasable minerals are those that may be leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. Leasable minerals are oil and gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, sodium (trona), sulfur, potassium and geothermal resources, as well as otherwise locatable minerals on acquired lands when the minerals are also acquired. Acquired lands are those reobtained by the federal government that had once been patented. Table 17 lists mineral leases in effect on public and acquired lands in Wyoming.

The state of Wyoming derives significant income from taxes on federal mineral production. In addition, the state receives 50 percent of all bonus, royalty and rental payments collected by BLM and the Minerals Management Service on public land leases. As a result, the state of Wyoming collected approximately \$169 million in mineral receipts during fiscal year 1986. Table 18 shows the leasable mineral production in Wyoming in recent years, together with the value of the minerals and the royalties collected from them.

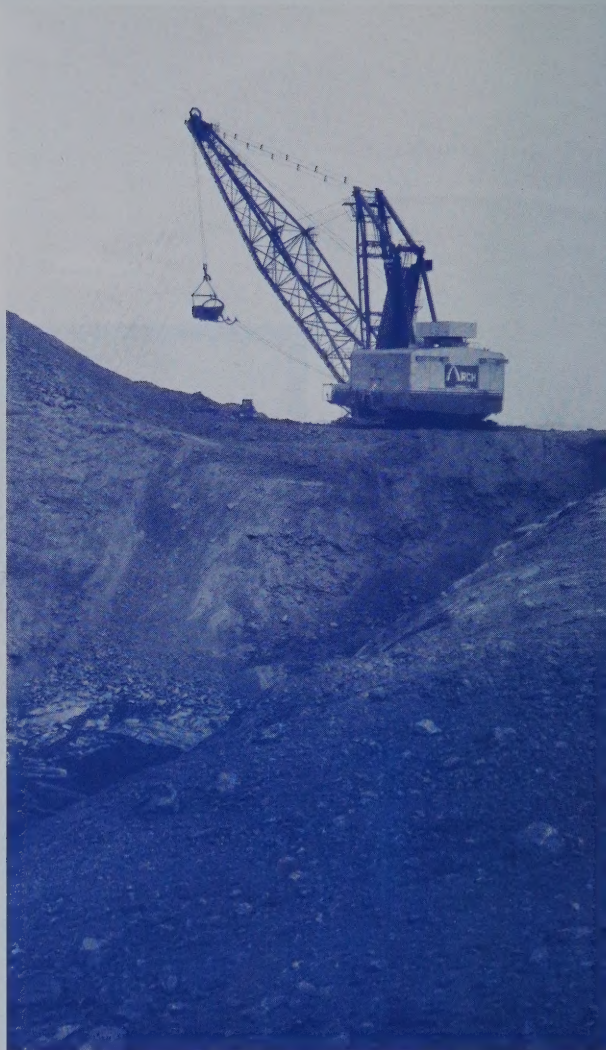


Table 17
Mineral Leases in Effect on BLM-Administered
Public and Acquired Lands in Wyoming
in Fiscal Year 1985

	Leases	Acreage
Oil and Gas	35,544	24,972,095
Coal	96	203,804
Sodium	50	71,868
Phosphate	1	189
Bentonite (acquired lands only)	1	160
Uranium (acquired lands only)	1	2,560

Table 18
Leasable Mineral Production, Value and Royalties
From Public and Acquired Lands Within Wyoming¹

Mineral	Fiscal Year	Production	Value	Royalty
Oil and Condensate (barrels)	1985	83,961,094	2,080,587,887	243,525,863
	1984	70,231,996	1,884,101,609	235,513,975
Natural Gas (thousand cubic feet)	1985	286,168,466	888,511,246	107,599,632
	1984	236,479,346	846,596,060	104,639,273
Gasoline and Liquid Gas (gallons)	1985	169,936,524	60,710,905	8,054,373
	1984	176,183,724	74,621,481	6,001,701
Coal (tons) ¹	1985	104,536,682	1,329,123,205	27,891,215
	1984	68,436,138	737,741,564	22,648,666
Sulfur (tons) ¹	1985	423,235	14,227,562	1,111,118
	1984	189,064	3,354,836	86,866
Sodium (tons) and Soda Ash	1985	1,810,007	103,514,876	5,081,120
	1984	826,704	66,307,375	3,922,304
Bentonite	1985	16,624	N/A	6,649
	1984	32,046	N/A	12,818
Uranium	1985	256,336	20,705,192	1,715,674
	1984	197,873	4,471,510	743,007
Other	1985	190	28,726	1,436
TOTAL	1985	N/A	N/A	394,987,080
	1984	N/A	N/A	373,568,610

¹ Latest information available from Minerals Management Service. Fiscal year 1986 data unavailable at press time.

Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas

Major Responsibilities

The major functions of the oil and gas operations program begin with determining lands within Known Geologic Structures. A KGS is an area that includes all acreage considered presumably productive for oil and gas. Areas located within the boundaries of a KGS are offered periodically in competitive public lease sales.

Lands outside of KGSs are offered for non-competitive leasing. Noncompetitive oil and gas leases fall into two categories, simultaneous and over-the-counter. Simultaneous leases are issued to applicants selected at random through a computerized drawing. Over-the-counter leases are issued to anyone on a first come-first served basis.

Records are maintained on lease status and ownership. This work involves processing application fees, rentals, approving assessments and conducting other adjudicative actions.

Review and approval of all applications necessary for oil and gas operations are made. This ensures the technical acceptability of the applications and provides consideration to resource and environmental protection during the approval process.

All laws, regulations, lease terms and conditions specified when an approval is granted must be complied with and are monitored by BLM.

Finally, BLM ensures production is handled and measured properly so royalties are paid in the correct amounts.

Oil and Gas Leasing

The Mineral Leasing Act and the Acquired Lands Act provide that lands in a KGS must be leased competitively. Other lands are leased non-competitively.

In 1983, the BLM temporarily suspended drawings under its simultaneous oil and gas leasing program while preparing new guidelines for determining KGS lands. The Secretary of the Interior ordered improvements to the leasing system in 1984. Changes in the system now require advance payment of first-year rentals, calculated at \$1 dollar per acre, and a non-refundable \$75 application fee for each parcel. Advance rental payments are refunded to unsuccessful bidders before the following application period.

Since 1983, the BLM has increased its efforts to ensure KGSs are properly and fully delineated on the basis of geology; that they incorporate all lands within the established definition of KGS; and that no lands are leased noncompetitively that should be leased competitively.

At the end of fiscal year 1986, there were 715 KGSs in Wyoming encompassing 7,076,268 acres. Nebraska had 16 KGSs encompassing 40,817 acres.

Competitive leases are offered publicly every two months and awarded to the highest qualified bidder. Those parcels located on Indian lands are offered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs according to demand and availability. Competitive sales are by sealed bid and evaluated for fair market value before they can be accepted.

Income from competitive sales decreased significantly during fiscal year 1986. In fiscal year 1985, the high bid for a single parcel was \$1,610,420. Total high bonus bids in fiscal year 1985 were \$17,674,834. In fiscal year 1986, the high bid for a single parcel was \$576,560. In fiscal year 1986, 1,006 tracts were offered for competitive sale. These tracts comprised 323,103 acres and attracted high bonus bids of \$8,912,492.

Noncompetitive lands offered over-the-counter are public lands open to leasing have never been leased or have never been applied for under the simultaneous system. The simultaneous system includes lands previously leased. Leases on these lands have been relinquished, expired, were cancelled or terminated. Table 19 shows the oil and gas leases issued by the BLM in fiscal year 1986. Table 20 indicates the number of oil and gas leases in effect in recent years.

The BLM in Wyoming processes simultaneous oil and gas leasing for BLM nationally. In fiscal year 1986, 13,838 noncompetitive parcels totaling 29,480,683 acres were listed. These listings attracted 293,342 applications, with associated fees of \$21,930,115. Gross receipts for the year were approximately \$325 million.

The number of applications filed for oil and gas leases is a significant indication of the interest in federally managed oil and gas lands. Table 21 shows the filings for recent years.

Table 19
Oil and Gas Leases Issued
in Fiscal Year 1986

Type of Lease	Number	Acreage
Wyoming		
Competitive	752	236,987
Noncompetitive	2,774	2,353,832
Nebraska		
Competitive	5	2,563
Noncompetitive	35	11,231

Note: Competitive leases are required if the lands are included in a known geologic structure of a known oil or gas field. Noncompetitive leases are issued for any lands outside of a known geologic structure of a known oil or gas field.

Table 20
Oil and Gas Leases in Effect in
Recent Years on BLM-Administered
Public and Acquired Land in
Wyoming and Nebraska

Fiscal Year	Number of Leases	Acreage
Wyoming		
1986	34,389	23,125,944
1985	33,734	23,748,590
1984	34,109	23,089,633
Nebraska		
1986	342	193,533
1985	413	262,934
1984	379	258,447

Oil and Gas Activity

A sharp decline in domestic oil prices in early 1986 raised the concern that many producing wells would be abandoned if operators could not meet the production requirements of the lease. Abandonment of these wells would result in the loss of otherwise recoverable reserves, increasing this nation's dependence on imported oil.

In April 1986, BLM received authority to allow suspension of production upon operator application until the price of oil rose and the operator could resume economic operations. The suspension applied only to operators of stripper wells which produce less than 10 barrels of oil per day. In June 1986, the procedures were expanded to cover any leases with wells that might be prematurely abandoned because of fluctuating oil prices. As it stands, the suspension will terminate on May 31, 1987.

The decrease in oil and gas prices has slowed development of a major project in the Rock Springs District. Phase II of the Riley Ridge natural gas project by Exxon in Sublette, Lincoln and Sweetwater counties has been delayed. Only two of Exxon's proposed six gas processing modules have been built to date. Only 23 wells have been completed out of Exxon's original 39 wells proposed for Phase 1. Future drilling activity is estimated at one to two wells per year. Construction of Phase 2, designed to expand field development and double gas processing capability, depends on the marketability of carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas used in secondary oilfield recovery operations.

The number of applications for permits to drill is a key indicator of oil and gas activity. Geophysical notices are an indicator of exploration, while sundry notices indicate activity during and after drilling operations. A sundry notice can include anything from surface construction to plugging and abandonment of a well. Table 22 shows selected oil and gas actions approved in recent years.

In fiscal year 1986, 510 new wells were drilled compared to 774 a year earlier, resulting in 358 oil and gas well completions compared to 571 in fiscal year 1985. The rig count in Wyoming dropped from 101 to 23 at the end of fiscal year 1986, reflecting the impact of lower product prices.

The oil and gas status summary shows wells under BLM jurisdiction in Wyoming and their disposition as of the end of fiscal year 1986. The "New Holes Drilling" section of Table 23 indicates drilling actually begun during the fiscal year.

Table 21
Oil and Gas Filings in Recent Years

Fiscal Year	Noncompetitive Filings			Other Filings			
	No. of Applications Filed	No. of Parcels Filed On	Average No. Of Filings Per Drawing	Over-the-Counter Applications	Competitive Leases	Lease Segregations	Assignments
1986	194,559	2,309	32,427	78	679	592	16,029
1985	212,406	2,678	35,401	217	587	295	18,448
1984	30,637	555	30,637	138	501	350	13,606
1983	573,684	2,525	114,737	106	93	228	20,265
1982	819,186	3,160	136,531	276	127	321	17,638

NOTE: In October 1983, the BLM temporarily suspended drawings under the simultaneous oil and gas leasing program pending implementation of new guidelines for determining the extent of KGS lands. As a result, figures for fiscal year 1984 are lower than other years.

Table 22
Oil and Gas Actions Approved
Fiscal Years 1983 through 1986

	Wyoming				Nebraska			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
Applications for Permit to Drill	1,099	1,359	1,009	625	0	4	7	2
Geophysical Notices of Intent	457	507	457	210	0	0	0	0
Approved Geophysical Notices of Completion	432	266	185	321	0	0	0	0
Sundry Notices	1,892	3,442	7,058	9,237	0	21	33	25

Table 23
Oil and Gas Status Summary
Fiscal Year 1986

Part A

Land Category	Number of Holes	Producible and Service Completions				Input & Disposal ¹	Total Complete
		Active		Shut-In			
		Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas		
Federal	12,306	7,562	1,676	1,182	446	2,778	13,644
Indian	744	400	114	97	3	163	777
TOTAL	13,050	7,962	1,790	1,279	449	2,941	14,421

Part B

Land Category	New Holes Drilling		All Other Holes Not Plugged and Abandoned	Holes Plugged and Abandoned	Total Holes
	Active	Suspended			
Federal	138	8	3,161	16,017	30,630
Indian	0	4	77	541	1,336
TOTAL	138	12	3,238	15,558	31,996

NOTE: Producing and service completions are wells in which at least one zone has been completed for oil or gas or for service use.

¹ Input refers to a well in which fluid is pumped down the hole, pushing reservoir fluids to a producing well. Disposal refers to a well through which water, usually salt water, is returned to subsurface formations.

Unit and Communitization Agreements

Unit and communitization agreements are formed in the interest of conservation and orderly development of oil and gas reserves.

A *unit agreement* is a plan for oil and gas development which consolidates the operations of several owners in an oil field. Agreements in effect are delineated in Table 24.

Communitization agreements are formed between two contiguous leases to commit the proper number of acres for spacing requirements.

Both the lessees and the federal government gain from unit and communitization agreements. An exploratory unit is used while the operator attempts to determine the extent of a pool. Secondary units formed after the pool is defined use enhanced recovery techniques, normally waterflood, to increase production efficiency. Agreements are listed in Table 24.

Table 24
Unit Agreements and Communitization
Agreements in Effect at the End
of Fiscal Year 1986

Land Category	Unit Agreements		Communi- tization Agreements
	Exploratory	Secondary	
Federal	272	190	1,217
Indian	5	3	17



Exploration and development of minerals on public lands in Wyoming declined during fiscal year 1986 due to the declining energy market.

Solid Leasable Minerals

Introduction

Solid leasable minerals on federal lands in Wyoming include coal, phosphate, potassium and sodium or trona. Bentonite and uranium are also leasable minerals on acquired federal lands.

Wyoming is one of the top 10 mineral-producing states. It ranks first in bentonite and trona and second in coal and uranium. Most of the production of bentonite and uranium comes from private sources.

The BLM's responsibilities for administering federal solid minerals include delineating coal tracts, processing applications for emergency coal leases, competitive and noncompetitive leases, preference-right leases, prospecting permits, inspection of mines and enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to prospecting and mining.

Solid Minerals Other Than Coal

Table 25 shows the number of current solid mineral leases (except coal) and prospecting permits for federal minerals in Wyoming and Nebraska.

A competitive trona lease sale held September 30, 1986, involved approximately 5,200 acres of public lands and 338.3 million tons of trona for which \$1,000,590.78 in high bonus bids were received.

Coal

With 42 billion tons of underground coal and 27 billion tons of surface coal, Wyoming has the second largest coal reserves in the United States. As much as 60 percent of the coal resources in the western United States is owned by the federal government. Wyoming holds almost 24 percent of the nation's coal under less than 6,000 feet of overburden.

Wyoming is included in two coal regions. The Powder River coal production region, the largest in the United States, encompasses part of Montana as well as northeast Wyoming. It is estimated that the Wyoming part of the Powder River Region, which accounts for about 85 percent of Wyoming's coal production, contains 48 billion tons of potentially recoverable coal. Approximately 89 percent of it is federally owned. Some 85 percent of the federal coal is below private surface.

The remaining 15 percent of Wyoming's coal production comes from the Green River-Hams Fork coal production region, in Colorado and southwestern Wyoming and contains approximately 21 billion tons of potentially recoverable coal. Approximately 60 percent of this is federally owned. The other 40 percent is held primarily by private owners in the "checkerboard" portion of the state along the Union Pacific Railroad Line.

Leasing in these coal regions is under the Department of the Interior in association with regional coal teams.

The main duties of the regional coal teams are to develop leasing recommendations for their coal production region and guide all phases of the coal activity planning process. Each team has non-voting advisory members, as well as voting members, from federal, state and local governments.

The Powder River Regional Coal Team is chaired by the Wyoming BLM State Director. Voting members are the Montana and Wyoming governors' representatives, the Montana BLM State Director and the Deputy State Director for Mineral Resources from the Wyoming BLM State Office.

The Green River-Hams Fork Regional Coal Team is chaired by a representative of the Colorado BLM. The Wyoming governor's representative and the Wyoming BLM State Director are among the voting members.

In April 1986, the Federal-State Coal Advisory Board, composed of western regional coal teams, met. At that meeting charters for the Powder River and Green River-Hams Fork Regional Coal Teams were announced. Each regional coal team is to pursue the market analysis approach to develop future leasing recommendations.

The federal coal management program uses comprehensive land use planning and multiple-use management to decide on areas for leasing. Places with natural resources clearly more valuable than coal may be eliminated or leasing may be considered only with stringent protection stipulations. Areas may also be eliminated where a majority of qualified private land owners object to surface mining of federal coal beneath their property.

Specific activity planning follows general land use planning. This involves ranking and selecting potential coal tracts. The recommendations for ranking and selecting tracts and for scheduling coal lease sales is the responsibility of the regional coal teams. The teams also identify lease sale alternatives to be analyzed in the regional lease sale Environmental Impact Statements and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary makes his decision after the EIS is completed and state governments are consulted. Input from other federal agencies, state and local governments, industry and the public is an essential and integral part of the program.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 established two mechanisms to encourage diligent development of federal coal leases. First, Section 3 of FCLAA as amended would preclude federal coal lessees from acquiring any new federal leases if their existing ones are not producing in commercial quantities by December 31, 1986, or within 10 years of readjustment. Second, Section 7 of FCLAA requires any federal coal lease to be terminated if it is not producing in commercial quantities by December 31, 1986, or within 10 years of readjustment.

In anticipation of the December 31, 1986, deadline, six applications for logical mining units were filed in Wyoming. The first three LMUs and the first LMU modification in BLM history were approved by the Wyoming State Director in fiscal year 1986. The other three applications are being processed.

Other aspects of the coal program include processing competitive and noncompetitive lease applications, preference right lease applications, exploration licenses, exchanges, modifications and readjustments. BLM also supervises and inspects exploration and mining operations on federal and Indian coal leases. This includes ensuring maximum economic recovery, approving LMUs, the administrative operations of LMUs and calculating recoverable LMU reserves. In addition, BLM ensures compliance with requirements of the MLA and amendments, permit and lease provisions, leasing and operating regulations, certain environmental regulations and guidelines and other applicable requirements, including diligent development and continued operations.

An emergency bypass coal tract near Rawlins was sold to Medicine Bow Coal Company in fiscal year 1986. Also in fiscal year 1986, the Bureau pursued four coal exchanges in Wyoming. The Kerr-McGee I-90 coal lease exchange and the Point of Rocks/Wilson Ranch exchange were completed. The Kerr-McGee Company was issued a new coal lease adjacent to its Jacob's Ranch mine in Campbell County in exchange for all or portions of two other coal leases affected by construction of Interstate 90. In the second case, the federal government acquired the 354 acre Wilson Ranch adjacent to the National Elk Refuge for the federal coal in the Point of Rocks tract near Rock Springs. As part of the exchange, the BLM will also receive royalty interests from mining in the Point of Rocks tract.

Two other exchange actions in progress are the JY Ranch exchange and the Whitney Benefits alluvial valley floor exchange proposals. The JY Ranch proposal involves an offer from Laurence S. Rockefeller for a conservation easement on his 1,100 acre JY Ranch within Teton National Park for a 2,720 acre parcel of federal coal in Sheridan County. Public comments were received on the proposal and merits of this case are under consideration.

Throughout fiscal year 1986, the Whitney Benefits alluvial valley floor exchange case was under litigation by Whitney in two courts. Whitney has asked the U.S. Court of Claims for a \$250 million award for the loss of development revenue from approximately 1,300 acres of private coal near the Tongue River in Sheridan County. This land can't be legally surface mined because it is in an alluvial valley floor. Whitney has pursued a coal exchange for this coal through the U.S. District Court. The Bureau is actively seeking an equal value exchange with Whitney Benefits, within the mandates of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Tables 26 and 27 show statistics and current activities involving federal coal in Wyoming. There are no coal leases or mines on federal lands in Nebraska. It should be noted some public land and acquired land is administered by the Forest Service. This is the situation in the Thunder Basin National Grasslands of the Powder River Region and, to a lesser degree, in southwestern Wyoming. Although the Forest Service manages the surface in these instances, the mineral leasing responsibility falls within BLM's jurisdiction. BLM-Forest Service coordination is required on all activities involving Forest Service-administered lands.

Table 25
Solid Mineral Leases and Prospecting
Permits for Federal Minerals Other Than Coal

Commodity	Number of Leases	Lease Acreage	Number of Prospecting Permits	Permit Acreage
Bentonite	1 (WY)	160	7 (WY)	2,110
Sodium (trona)	50 (WY) ¹	71,868	0	0
Uranium	1 (WY)	2,560	18 (NE)	25,204
Phosphate	1 (WY)	189	0	0
TOTALS	53	74,777	25	27,314

¹ As of 12-31-85, 10 of the 50 sodium leases were producing.

Table 26
Miscellaneous Coal Actions and
Statistics for Federally-Owned Coal in Wyoming

Activity	Amount or Number
Coal leases (total)	96
Public lands	203,644 acres
Acquired lands	160 acres
Producing leases	27
Coal mines ¹	31
Tracts sold in 1986	1 (total of 2,974 acres)
Exploration licenses	3 encompassing 4,314 acres
PRLAs	60 encompassing 122,199 acres

¹ Eleven of the top 20 producing mines in the United States are located in Wyoming.

Table 27
Coal Production, Value, and Royalties
Fiscal Years 1980 through 1985

FY	Production (tons)	Value (\$\$)	Royalties (\$\$)
1985	104,536,682	1,329,123,205	27,891,215
1984	68,436,138	737,741,564	22,648,666
1983	63,536,141	738,663,749	21,024,109
1982	62,612,335	788,411,290	21,331,355
1981	59,576,163	580,670,187	17,289,702
1980	33,433,532	297,092,692	8,700,686

NOTE: Information is the latest available from Minerals Management Service.

Locatable and Salable Minerals

Locatable Minerals

The locatable minerals program involves administration of public lands under authority of the General Mining Law of 1872 and Section 314 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The General Mining Law provides for staking and locating mining claims on available public lands for locatable minerals. Locatable minerals are metals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, uranium and nonmetals such as bentonite. The three principal types of mining claims are lodes, placers and millsites.

FLPMA requires locatable minerals mining claims be recorded with the BLM. For a claim to remain in good standing, annual filings must also be made with BLM. These requirements are in addition to those of the state of Wyoming.

Mineral patents are issued upon application for mining claims on which a discovery of a valuable locatable mineral has been made.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1986, 43 mineral patent applications were on file with the BLM in Wyoming. A total of eight mineral patents were issued during fiscal year 1986. Table 28 shows mineral patents issued during fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986.

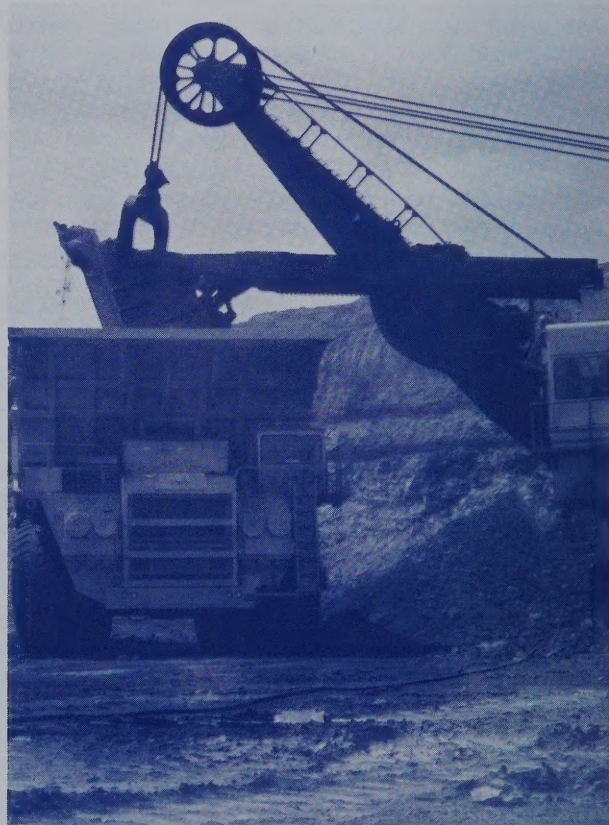
Some 228,750 unpatented mining claims had been recorded with BLM in Wyoming under FLPMA at the beginning of fiscal year 1986. During fiscal year 1986, 2,450 new claims were recorded and 4,384 were closed. Table 29 shows unpatented mining claims under FLPMA for fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Salable Minerals

The BLM's authority to sell federal minerals, under public as well as private land, comes from the Material Sale Act of July 31, 1947, as amended. Common varieties of these are petrified wood, sand, stone, gravel, scoria, pumice, pumicite, cinders and clay. The Material Sale Act enables BLM to sell mineral materials at fair market value for construction projects. The act also authorizes BLM to provide mineral materials through free use permits to state and county agencies, municipalities and nonprofit organizations.

During fiscal year 1986, the BLM chose Wyoming as the prototype state for entering mineral materials cases into the Automated Lands and Minerals Records Computer System. Wyoming's procedures have proven very effective and successful in providing data for its budget, accounting system and monitoring of the program.

Wyoming has reported 849 mineral material cases or 71 percent of the 1,201 reported Bureauwide. Table 30 shows the mineral materials disposals for recent years.



Wyoming has large coal reserves, primarily located in two coal regions, the Powder River Basin and the Green River-Hams Fork Regions.

Table 28
Mineral Patent Statistics
Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986

Patents Issued	Number of Claims Affected	Type of Claims	Mineral	Acres
Fiscal Year 1986				
7	95	Placers	Bentonite	1,786.640
1	23	Millsites	N/A	112,456
8	118			1,899.096
Fiscal Year 1985				
13	51	Placers	Bentonite	863.170
Fiscal Year 1984				
11	34	Placers	Bentonite	546.160
1	19	Millsites	N/A ¹	95.000
12	53			641.160

¹ No minerals involved in a millsite patent; a patent is issued on nonmineral land that is deemed essential to mining.

Table 29
Unpatented Mining Claims Recorded Under
FLPMA Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986

Fiscal Year	Number Recorded At Beginning of Fiscal Year	Number Recorded During Fiscal Year	Total Number At End of Fiscal Year
1986	228,750	2,450	231,200
1985	227,490	1,260	228,750
1984	222,609	4,881	227,490

Table 30
Mineral Materials Disposals
for Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986

Type of Disposal	Cases Processed	Volume Sold (in cubic yards)	Value (\$\$)
Fiscal Year 1986			
Competitive	7	20,500	10,275
Negotiated	34	188,656	72,826
Free Use Permits ¹	71	2,174,320	1,135,086
Community Pit Sales	132	58,658	16,303
TOTAL	244	2,442,134	1,234,490
Fiscal Year 1985			
Competitive	5	2,000,000	1,185,000
Negotiated	37	691,047	227,723
Free Use Permits ¹	75	7,236,416	2,279,827
Community Pit Sales	160	36,616	29,047
TOTAL	277	9,964,079	3,721,597
Fiscal Year 1984			
Competitive	3	522,000	330,000
Negotiated	26	353,977	172,085
Free Use Permits ¹	33	1,360,400	496,540
Community Pit Sales	113	15,323	10,922
TOTAL	175	2,251,700	1,009,547

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

¹ Values calculated at a minimum price as the materials are provided free of charge to governmental agencies and municipalities.

Records

Record Keeping Responsibilities

The Branch of Records in the BLM Wyoming State Office has responsibility for all public land and federal mineral records in Wyoming and Nebraska. It is also responsible for lands administered by other federal agencies in both states. Table 31 shows the acreage administered by federal agencies in Wyoming. Table 32 lists the land and minerals administered by the BLM in each district in Wyoming.

The branch maintains land records dating from 1854. These include land patents, land status, tract books and serial register pages for the old land offices in Wyoming and Nebraska, public land orders, withdrawal orders and Secretary of the Interior's orders.

In fiscal year 1986, more than 55,000 actions were noted to the land status records. Included were 344 rights-of-way, 4,820 oil and gas actions, 20 land conveyances, 849 mineral material sites and free use permits, 50 resurveys and 7,177,085 acres of KGS lands.

During fiscal year 1986, the branch improved its service to the public by installing the Automated Land and Minerals Records Computer System terminals in its public information center. This system assures users of the most current records information available. The Automated Land and Minerals Records Computer System allows users access to information previously available only manually. Users can now obtain printouts on oil and gas leasing, producing leases and rights-of-way information for the entire state.

More than 87,000 permanent records were microfiche and the original records transferred to the Denver Archives and Records Center. Original records are preserved to ensure integrity of the Bureau's records system.

Legal land descriptions have been gathered for 1,840 townships in Wyoming for input into the Automated Land and Minerals Records System. Completion of the entire state of Wyoming is planned for early fiscal year 1987. Plans for fiscal year 1987 include in-house gathering of land status information to be completed in fiscal year 1989 and development of a microfilm system for the State Office public information center for land status records.



The Automated Lands and Minerals Records System in the Wyoming State Office provides up-to-the-minute information on ownership and lease status of public lands. Information in the system is available immediately to the public at BLM offices across Wyoming.

Table 31
Lands Administered by Federal Agencies in Wyoming

Agency	Acreage	Percentage of Federal Land in Wyoming	Percentage of Total Land in Wyoming
Bureau of Land Management	17,809,243	59	28
Forest Service	9,254,397	30	14
National Park Service	2,390,303	8	3
Bureau of Reclamation	408,334	2	1
Fish & Wildlife Service	49,463	1 ¹	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,296	1 ¹	0
Department of Defense	15,995	1 ¹	0
Other Federal Agencies	8,074	1 ¹	0
TOTAL	29,934,105	100	46

¹ Percentages are a fraction of one percent.

Table 32
**Land and Federal Mineral Estate
Administered by BLM in Wyoming**

District/ Resource Area	Public Land Acreage	Federal Mineral Estate Acreage	Acreage of Total Geographic Area Within Administrative Boundaries
WORLAND	3,154,635	897,886	7,906,782
Cody	1,003,954	341,052	
Grass Creek	997,265	219,065	
Washakie	1,153,416	337,769	
RAWLINS	6,217,586	1,561,244	18,596,210
Lander	2,197,526	347,126	
Divide	1,390,729	1,114,118	
Medicine Bow	2,629,331	100,000	
ROCK SPRINGS	5,822,115	719,854	14,597,872
Pinedale	924,695	427,138	
Kemmerer	1,632,950	116,449	
Green River ¹	3,264,470	176,267	
CASPER	2,611,907	8,454,705	20,890,552
Buffalo	829,319	3,934,659	
Platte River	1,417,106	3,432,702	
Newcastle	365,482	1,087,344	
TOTAL	17,806,243	11,633,689	61,991,416

NOTE: Figures do not include approximately 500,000 acres of other federal land administered by BLM. Administration of minor BLM areas along state boundaries is exchanged with BLM offices in other states (and vice versa) for ease of accessibility.

¹ The Big Sandy and Salt Wells resource areas were combined to form the Green River Resource Area at the end of fiscal year 1985.

Table 33
Revenue Received by Wyoming BLM by Source

Fiscal Year	Minerals Leases & Permits	Sales of Land & Materials	Timber Sales	Grazing Leases, Licenses, & Permits	Other ¹	Grand Total
1985	15,501,925	639,562	78,362	2,090,092	1,073,168	19,390,109
1984	4,555,220	1,279,556	103,775	2,169,248	974,895	9,082,694
1983	424,266,181	2,211,148	97,472	2,419,048	992,001	429,985,850
1982	408,458,465	437,105	167,393	3,138,499	1,346,210	413,547,672

NOTE: Figures for 1986 were not available when this document went to press.

¹ Figures includes fees and commissions, rights-of-way, rent of land and other sources.

Table 34
Allocation of BLM Receipts to State of Wyoming

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases and Permits (\$\$)	Sale of Land and Timber (\$\$)	Licenses and Permits		Grand Total (\$\$)
			Sec. 3 (\$\$)	Sec. 15 (\$\$)	
1985	300,830 ¹	28,717	186,564	302,738	818,849
1984	226,156 ¹	55,333	193,326	311,319	786,134
1983	180,720,075	24,180	283,019	437,167	181,464,441
1982	148,990,982	49,019	332,209	542,336	149,914,546
1981	118,426,836	26,619	305,948	555,204	119,314,607
1980	115,062,500	13,309	195,918	554,345	115,826,072

NOTE: Figures for fiscal year 1986 were not yet available when this document went to press.

¹ Under the Act of August 7, 1947, (61 Stat. 913) collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 437;30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983.

Table 35
Payment In Lieu of Taxes to Wyoming
and Nebraska Counties in Fiscal Year 1986

County	Public Land Acreage	In-Lieu ¹ Payments Made (\$\$)	Federal Mineral Reserves on Private Lands ²
Wyoming Counties			
Albany	302,632	410,307	571,266
Big Horn	108,308	315,480	111,015
Campbell	236,067	75,315	2,125,580
Carbon	2,037,680	390,530	475,877
Converse	144,091	33,282	1,216,057
Crook	152,839	76,515	374,890
Fremont	2,086,376	690,445	347,126
Goshen	26,577	20,300	209,754
Hot Springs	514,949	270,727	237,679
Johnson	510,972	255,206	1,167,558
Laramie	10,182	7,637	166,975
Lincoln	1,014,355	179,934	115,778
Natrona	1,451,670	970,210	1,275,191
Niobrara	124,245	92,200	622,237
Park	565,868	165,850	340,752
Platte	82,127	77,007	319,207
Sheridan	50,720	38,004	641,520
Sublette	1,257,529	121,410	386,248
Sweetwater	4,309,631	931,518	74,436
Teton	9,734	7,300	40,850
Uinta	529,035	407,092	100,704
Washakie	927,936	389,008	209,137
Weston	75,909	15,102	505,808

Table 35 (Continued)

County	Public Land Acreage	In-Lieu¹ Payments Made (\$\$)	Federal Mineral Reserves on Private Lands²
Nebraska Counties			
Blaine	915	686	
Brown	920	690	
Cedar	140	105	
Cherry	1,065	529	
Custer	44	33	
Dawes	280	210	
Furnas	94	71	
Garden	80	60	
Grant	107	80	
Hitchcock	67	50	
Holt	361	271	
Hooker	295	221	
Knox	44	33	
Loup	80	60	
McPherson	40	30	
Morrill	811	608	
Red Willow	154	116	
Rock	80	60	
Scottsbluff	721	526	
Sheridan	232	174	
Sioux	1,676	1,257	
Thomas	242	182	
York	160	120	

NOTE: Acreage figures differ from those in Table 31 because the present law does not allow PILT payment to be made on lands that were not subject to local real taxes prior to their acquisition by the United States.

¹ *Estimated* payment each county receives for BLM lands within its boundaries.

² Figures are not available for federal mineral reserves on private lands in Nebraska.

Other Services

The Wyoming State Office's public information center is generally the initial point of public contact with the BLM. The employees assigned to the center help the public research records concerning land ownership and lease status and answer questions concerning the Bureau's programs. The center also issues Golden Age Passports and Golden Access Passports, which entitle the holder to lifetime admittance to any national park. Golden Age Passports are free for any individual 62 years old or older; Golden Access Passports are free to U.S. citizens who are handicapped, medically blind or classified as permanently disabled. The center also issues permits for such activities as fuel wood and Christmas tree cutting.

The monetary collection center in the Wyoming State Office is responsible for processing and depositing \$30 million to \$50 million bimonthly from the simultaneous oil and gas leasing program. The collection center transfers advance rental and filing fees to twelve other BLM state offices. In addition, it originates all Accounting Advices, indicating receipt of payment and other pertinent data, on over-the-counter oil and gas lease applications, first year rentals, bonus payments and all other financial transactions.

Payments to States and Counties

The federal government regularly shares revenues with state governments from oil and gas leases, grazing fees and sale of minerals, timber and other materials and products. Table 33 shows revenues from various sources and Table 34 lists revenues paid to the states of Wyoming and Nebraska.

In addition to revenues shared with the states, the federal government makes annual payments to counties to partially compensate for certain tax-exempt federal lands within their boundaries. These payments, which are authorized by legislation approved in 1976, are commonly called "payments in lieu of taxes." In-lieu payments are made for national forests and parks, lands administered by the BLM and inactive or semiactive military installations. Table 35 lists the in-lieu payments made to counties in Wyoming and Nebraska in fiscal year 1986.



In the Wyoming State Office public information center, BLM employees assist the public to research records, research land ownership, obtain maps and permits and provide information on public land in Wyoming.



operations

Introduction

Operations carries out the technical support function of BLM throughout Wyoming. The State Office provides consolidated services for appraisal, cadastral survey, access program, law enforcement, aerial photography, remote sensing, fire management, aviation, engineering, reclamation, environmental protection coordination, technographic and mapping services. District offices provide operational functions such as contract aviation use, fire management, engineering survey and design, access acquisition, supervision of construction and maintenance of facilities. The Rock Springs District operations staff is responsible for gathering wild horses throughout Wyoming and the Rawlins District operations staff makes signs for BLM nationwide.

Appraisal

A professional appraisal staff provides valuation services for most public resources in Wyoming. They provide appraisals for land sales and exchanges, easements, rights-of-way, competitive oil and gas leases and salable mineral material sales including sand, gravel and stone. The appraisal staff provides value estimates of these resources to ensure that the public receives the legally mandated fair market value.

The appraisal staff joined in an effort to streamline the oil and gas leasing system and implemented several steps to become more efficient and responsive. One of these steps includes the use of a computer stored data base for oil and gas sales information. The staff is now adapting this system to store and manipulate all types of sale and lease information to assist in their other duties. The installation of word processors has further streamlined the appraisals function.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral surveys are made to originate, mark and define or retrace boundaries. This can be between adjoining public lands and between federal government and private or local government lands. The BLM is the only federal agency authorized to survey the boundaries of public lands in the United States.

Cadastral surveyors establish original boundary lines in the standard township-range-section system, sets those corners which have been lost and prepares survey plats for a permanent record of land status. Survey authority extends to all public land as well as to other federally controlled land and lands of intermingled ownership.

Many of the original wood and sandstone corner markers, some dating back to the 1870s, have been lost through deterioration, erosion and other causes. Re-establishment of the old corners is made as exact as possible to ensure proper boundaries are maintained. Table 36 shows the status of the cadastral survey program to date.

A continuing emphasis is being placed on resurveying the Powder River Basin to support federal mineral administration and development. The Gillette Project Office opened on April 1, 1986, to do these resurveys. This office uses six field crews to work on the resurveys during the field season. About 12 townships are resurveyed per year.



State of the art surveying equipment is used as one portion of the effort underway to research and define original boundaries for permanent records of land status in the Powder River Basin. Photo courtesy of the Gillette News-Record.

Engineering and Support Services

Aerial Photography and Photogrammetry

The State Office maintains aerial photographic coverage of all BLM interest areas in Wyoming. This includes natural color and color infrared aerial photography at a scale of 1:24,000 for approximately 75 percent of Wyoming. This interpretive tool assists field offices in identification, inventory and mapping of soils, vegetation, geologic and topographic features and water and range improvements. All BLM aerial photography can be purchased by the public. The Division of Operations also has digital photogrammetric engineering capability which is primarily used to measure coal production, map roads, topography and assistance in engineering site design.

Aviation

Aircraft are used in a variety of ways to support Bureau programs in Wyoming. When commercial transportation is not available or when it is cost-effective to use aircraft rather than ground transportation, the BLM charts small aircraft. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters are used for fire detection, wildlife inventory, rangeland and soil survey, minerals activity verification and wild horse capture.



Controlled or prescribed burning, as opposed to wildfire, can be a versatile resource management tool. Here it is being used to improve forage and wildlife habitat.

Engineering

Civil and agricultural engineers provide technical expertise to BLM projects. The major emphasis is to provide survey and design construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, recreation facilities, buildings, water control structures and range improvement projects. The engineering staff also develops contract specifications and reviews technical and development plans. Increasing emphasis is being placed upon hazard reduction and public safety on BLM projects.

More than 7,200 miles of roadway are under BLM jurisdiction in Wyoming. About half of them are primary roads with a shaped surface and provisions for minimum drainage. The remainder are secondary roads, generally unimproved. Annual maintenance work covers more than 1,000 miles, as shown on Table 37.

Fire Management

The BLM is responsible for protecting property and natural resource values on public land from wildfire. In addition to control, this involves rehabilitating areas damaged by wildfire and ensuring that "prescribed burning," which accomplishes a variety of resource management objectives, is safely conducted and controlled.

There were relatively few wildfires on public land during fiscal year 1986 with the fewest acres burned in the past 10 years. However, Wyoming provided considerable personnel and equipment to assist in fighting large wildfires in the northwestern part of the country.

Twenty prescribed burns, covering 11,231 acres, were completed during 1986. These burns were conducted primarily to improve forage for livestock and improve wildlife habitat. Under the right conditions and proper post burn management, prescribed burning is very beneficial. In fiscal year 1986, three years after burning, grass and forage production on a 1983 prescribed burn site has increased six-fold. Table 38 shows fires on public lands.

Table 36
Cadastral Survey Accomplishments
on Wyoming Public Lands

	Miles Surveyed	Monuments Placed¹
Surveys accomplished fiscal year 1986	1,009	2,268
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date, fiscal year 1986	174,017	339,737
Surveys remaining to be done	190,573	389,385

¹ A monument is a marker set to identify a survey corner.

Table 37
BLM Road System
(Cumulative)

District	Total Miles of Road in Trans- portation Plan	Miles of Road on Public Lands	1974 through 1986 Easements Acquired		Miles Maintained Annually¹
			Number	Miles	
Worland	1,419	950	78	79	235
Rawlins	2,485	1,887	101	111	310
Rock Springs	1,351	1,042	65	52	350
Casper	1,963	705	54	38	58
TOTAL	7,218	4,584	298	280	953

NOTE: Some county roads are included because BLM is required to tie into federal or state road systems.

¹ Maintenance totals are for fiscal year 1985. BLM roads are normally maintained under a three-year cycle, or as needed.

Table 38
Fires on Public Land
(In Fiscal Years)

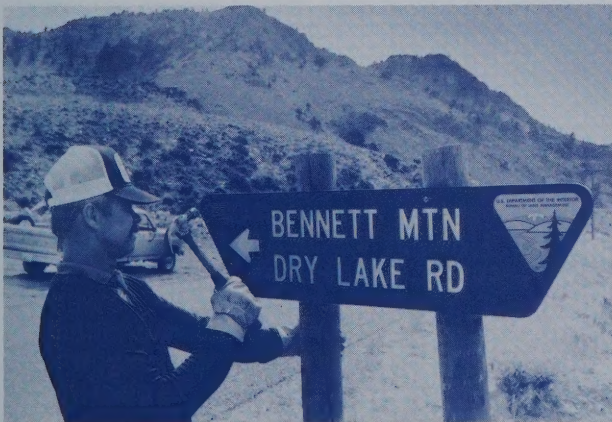
District	Wildfires								Prescribed Burns			
	Human Caused		Lightning Caused		Total Fires		Acreage Burned		Number		Acreage Burned	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Worland	10	4	14	3	24	7	616	2.2	3	4	805	466
Rawlins	11	3	29	8	40	11	2,660	8.3	1	4	15	2,655
Rock Springs	14	4	29	22	43	26	1,249	31.1	1	4	1,000	6,100
Casper	2	0	22	9	24	9	2,066	133.6	1	8	800	2,010
TOTAL	37	11	94	42	131	53	6,591	175.2	6	20	2,620	11,231

Land Information Systems

This Division of Operations is also responsible for statewide coordination of the Bureau's Land Information System. The LIS is the concept of linking three of the Bureau's automated technical systems: (1) the Geographic Information System, which includes digital resource data, (2) the Automated Lands and Minerals Record System, which includes public land ownership, leases and historic information and (3) the Public Land Survey System coordinated data base. The linkage of these three modern systems allows BLM to use automation to assist in the analysis, planning and management of public lands. The State Office is developing a computer system that will link all field offices through a telecommunications network.



A visitor looks across Seminole Reservoir to the Bennett Mountains. Legal access for the public was obtained during the fiscal year, opening the area for vehicle travel to the Bennetts at the west end of the reservoir.



BLM has accelerated its program to clearly identify public land where legal access is available, not only through signs such as these but also with information stations, brochures and courtesy patrols.

Public Access

Public access to public lands has become a widely publicized issue in Wyoming as well as in other western states. In Wyoming, where over one-quarter of the surface is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, there are parcels of public land where public access is blocked by private lands. Physical access in the "checkerboard area," along stream bottoms and canyon entrances, is often controlled by private landowners. The private landowners do not have to allow the public to cross their private land in order to reach public land unless the access has been legalized by an easement. Though the Bureau does not manage public roads, most of the easements acquired by BLM include the right for the public to use the right-of-way. In fiscal year 1986, BLM acquired eight road easements, opening 95,000 acres of public lands.

In Wyoming, the Bureau is taking an active part in solving some of the public access problems and conflicts. BLM is part of a joint committee on access which includes the U. S. Forest Service, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the Wyoming State Land Commission. Interest groups, such as the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and Wyoming Wildlife Federation, are also involved. One of the main purposes of this committee is to develop an inventory of access needs and priorities and determine areas where two or more agencies can cooperate on access acquisition.

The Bureau is also working on improving maps to better identify public access, promoting signing of roads and public lands and actively pursuing the Operation Respect program. Under this program, respect for both public and private lands is emphasized through courtesy patrols, information stations and brochures.

Reclamation and Environmental Protection

Approximately 20,000 orphan drill holes were plugged for environmental and public safety during fiscal year 1986. Working with the Department of Environmental Quality, BLM contributed personnel, machinery and money to purchase drill hole caps in an effort to properly plug and reclaim abandoned uranium drill holes in Shirley Basin. High school students from Medicine Bow and Shirley Basin plugged the holes with concrete, then covered them with soil. The orphan exploration holes were drilled prior to the time when the minerals industry had regulatory responsibility to properly plug and abandon their drill holes. Completion of the final 10,000 holes in Shirley Basin and initiation of a similar project in the Red Desert is planned for fiscal year 1987.

Efforts are underway for a major reclamation project in the Ferris Mountain Wilderness Study Area north of Rawlins. Preliminary planning for the project was completed during fiscal year 1986. Actual reclamation is expected to begin during fiscal year 1987. Most of the funding for the project is to come from the Department of Environmental Quality's Abandoned Mine Land Program.

Sign Program

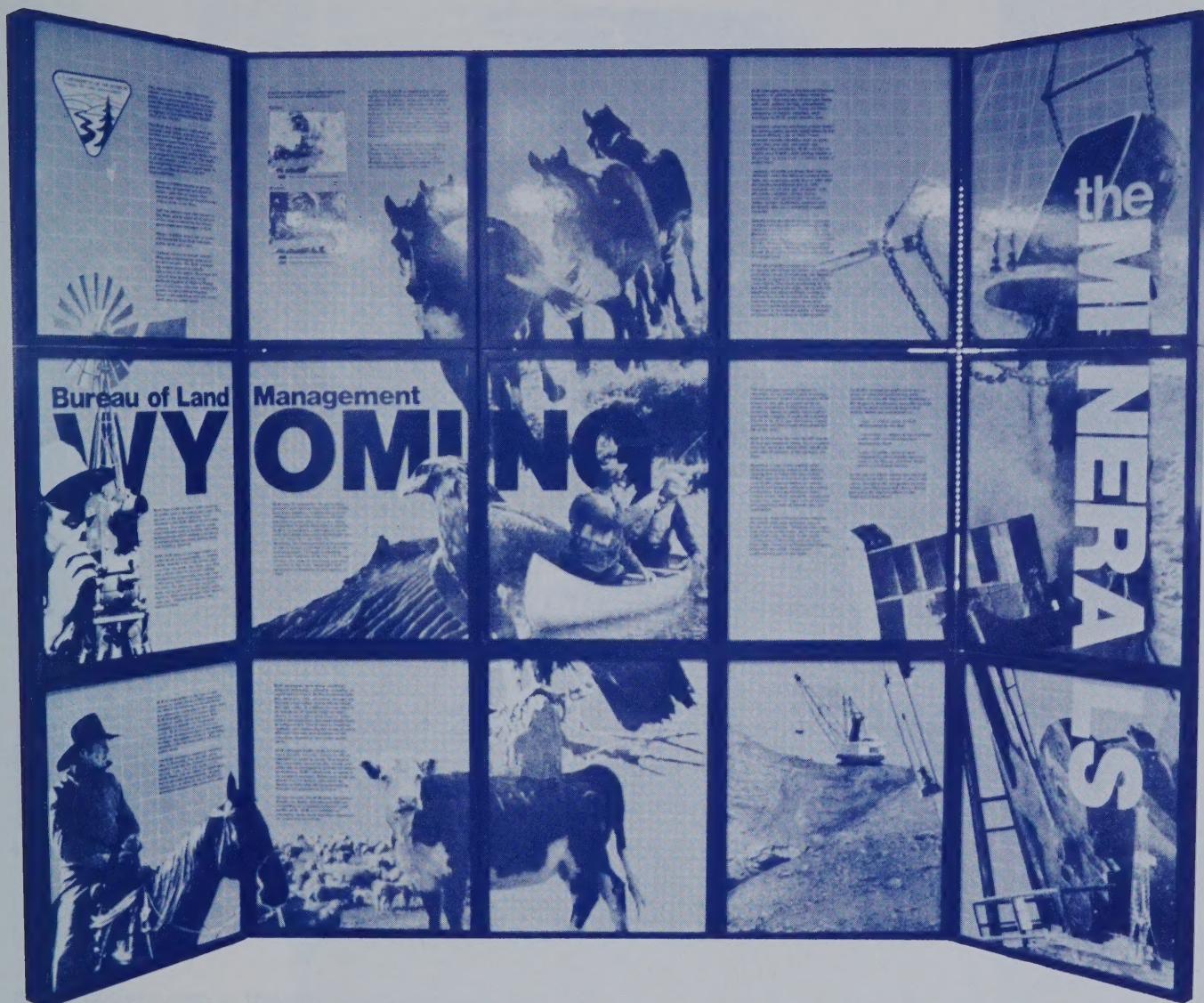
The BLM's sign shop in Rawlins is the only facility of this type in the Bureau. It constructs signs for BLM offices in all states. The Bureau sign program consists of installing signs on public lands to support administration, multiple use protection and identification of the public lands and resources. Its objectives are to promote the safety and convenience of the visitors of public land.

Technographics

The technographics section of Operations provides specialized mapping and graphics to BLM offices throughout the state. Included in this support are the preparation of both general and special maps, engineering drafting, illustrations and computerized data entry and analysis of mapped resource data. While drafting support is provided for all contract drawings and easement plats, the section's primary efforts are directly associated with the production of maps, charts, graphs, illustrations, and statistical data reports to support public presentations, displays, reports and publications. The section's efforts are particularly supportive to the preparation and publication of resource management plans.

BLM produces and maintains a wide variety of specialized maps. The primary maps for public sale are land status and mineral status themes at scales of 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000. The section also has map series of surface and subsurface mineral quads at scales of 1:100,000 and one-half inch equals one mile or 1:126,720. In addition to each of these multi-colored map series, the section also has a unique map series depicting specialized public land use in Wyoming. This recreation-type map is available through BLM offices and some private businesses.

The Technographics Section capability has grown recently with the development of the computer-based mapping system called the Geographic Information System. The use of this system has aided in the compilation and analysis of field resource data. The section currently manages both input and production.



In frequent demand for fairs, open houses and similar events are two multi-panel displays completed during fiscal year 1986 by the Wyoming State Office staff. Both traveling displays emphasize the multiple-use management concept practiced by BLM.



Special investigators serve a warning to squatters on public land. All complaints of violations of federal laws and regulations are investigated by the law enforcement staff.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement staff is responsible for all investigative actions of criminal activity or major violations of federal laws pertaining to public lands. BLM law enforcement personnel coordinate efforts with state and local law enforcement officials.

In Wyoming, the law enforcement work usually involves crimes against property, wild horses, mineral theft, trespass and oil and gas lease fraud. Special agents have citation authority in cases where violations carry a criminal penalty.



administration

Introduction

Administrative responsibilities are divided into administrative services, budget, information services and personnel management.

In the BLM Wyoming State Office, each of these functional areas is represented by a staff or branch in the Division of Administration. The districts have similar responsibilities, but are not sub-structured to the same degree. Generally, districts have one or more individuals assigned to specific phases of administrative functions.

Administrative services includes property management, directives and paperwork, space needs and allocations, vehicles, and word processing. Other responsibilities under office services are printing, contracting, procurement, central files and the library. The state safety officer is assigned to this branch.

Budget responsibilities include current and future budgets and program coordination, monitoring, and fiscal management. In addition, the budget staff provides fiscal management expertise and coordinates audits and evaluations.

Information services coordinates, monitors and provides assistance in automatic data processing and telecommunications. Telecommunications includes all BLM radio, telephone and microwave communication systems within the state.

Employee relations, position classification, training, personnel staffing and performance appraisal are the main functions of personnel management. Other areas of responsibility include incentive awards, privacy act determinations, organization development, discipline and adverse actions.

Administrative Services

While much of the work associated with administrative services is viewed as routine, it constitutes an essential ingredient in the ability of other organizational units to satisfactorily complete their assigned missions.

Items of special significance provided by this unit during the year included the Gillette Project Office which opened on schedule in April. The office houses the cadastral survey personnel engaged in resurvey work in the Powder River Basin. The survey effort is expected to be completed in five to seven years.

Efforts were started last year to find a building to house all of the BLM Casper District divisions in one location. Work continued throughout the year and current plans call for the move in fiscal year 1987. The Platte River Resource Area Office will continue to be separate from the Casper District complex. The Kemmerer Resource Area moved into its new office complex in August of 1986. A new facility is also under construction for the Buffalo Resource Area with occupancy scheduled for the spring of 1987.

Budget

In fiscal year 1985 Wyoming modified its internal budget system to work better with the new Bureau financial management system. Based on the fiscal year 1986 trial effort, the system is now refined and responded well to the needs of organizational units and programs. Microcomputers are also being more commonly used as budget management tools. Table 39 displays the fiscal year 1986 operating budget for the BLM in Wyoming.

Table 39
Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 1986
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	State Office	Worland District	Rawlins District	Rock Springs District	Casper District	Statewide Program Totals
Oil and Gas Management (Public Lands)	2,937	1,040	1,090	1,306	1,758	8,131
Oil and Gas Management (Indian Lands)	46	0	223	0	1	270
Coal Management	1,772	60	477	340	934	3,583
Oil Shale/Tar Sands Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Materials Management	80	26	29	56	31	222
Mining Law Administration	216	107	45	23	21	412
Mineral Management (Nonenergy Leasing)	58	16	7	108	14	203
Uranium Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rights-of-Way	202	84	189	287	242	1,004
Lands Program	385	100	86	87	117	775
Withdrawal Processing and Review	102	8	16	10	10	146
Forest Management	35	47	98	93	104	377
Forest Development	52	83	10	25	81	251
Wild Horse and Burro Management	109	34	57	900	0	1,100
Grazing Management	349	681	684	589	337	2,640
Cultural Resources Management	53	26	62	51	60	252
Wilderness Management	79	82	109	63	43	376
Recreation Management	54	41	94	70	52	311
Soil, Water and Air Management	353	223	205	130	117	1,028
Hazardous Waste Management	19	7	7	6	6	45
Habitat Management	144	182	182	129	113	750
Endangered Species Management	52	69	43	64	63	291
Fire Management	72	43	40	45	34	234
Multiple-Use Planning	253	122	180	187	50	792
Data Management	211	0	0	0	0	211
Cadastral Survey	941	0	0	0	0	941
Building Maintenance	24	35	57	52	7	175
Recreation Maintenance	24	18	74	68	36	220
Transportation (Road) Maintenance	31	79	104	97	34	345
Engineering Services	25	7	95	6	6	139
Resource Protection	121	0	0	0	0	121
Equal Employment Opportunity	77	6	3	4	2	92
Administrative Services	1,333	111	140	162	144	1,890
Access	66	15	18	12	16	127
Range Improvements	0	189	526	445	303	1,463
Forest Pest Control	7	0	48	0	0	55
Forest Service Cadastral Survey	34	0	0	0	0	34
OFFICE TOTALS	10,316	3,541	4,998	5,411	4,734	29,005

NOTE: All figures have been individually rounded from computer printouts; columns may not total exactly to figures shown.

Information Services

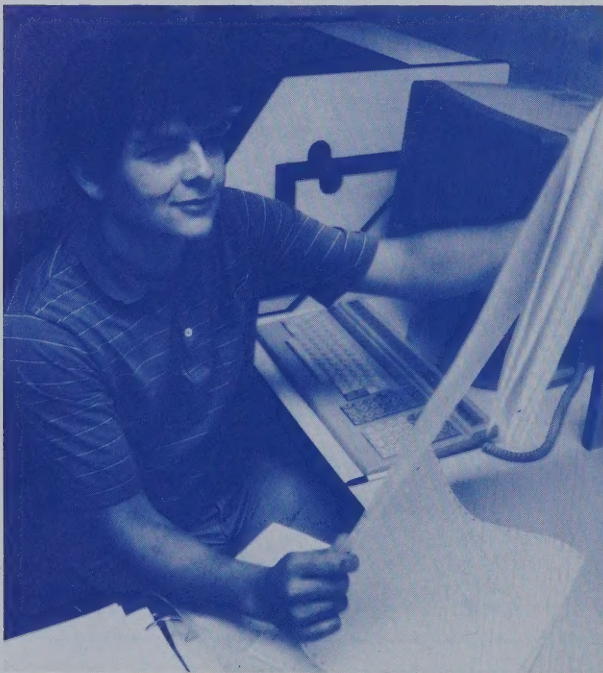
Automated Data Processing

Information Services installed a new printer in the records section. As an enlargement of the existing Automated Lands and Minerals Records System, an additional five terminals and printers were installed to increase capability and service.

Public use of BLM records was improved with the installation of 12 computer terminals in the State Office's public information center and simple instructions provided to users. This service has freed BLM employees for other work in the records section and provides faster service to the public.

Several IBM and Phillips microcomputers were installed in the BLM State and district offices. This equipment supports previously approved applications using microcomputer technology.

The first stage of the enlargement of the State Office computer room was completed in fiscal year 1986. Installation of the new Halon fire extinguisher system will be completed by early fiscal year 1987. Wyoming is scheduled to receive a new Prime computer to replace the current Data General. The new computer will be operational by late spring 1987.



Information for the public as well as BLM, moves faster with the addition of computer terminals in the state and district offices.

Telecommunications

BLM is engaged in an ongoing program to change from leased to Bureau-owned telephone systems. This year new equipment was procured and installed at offices in Cheyenne, Casper, Gillette, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Kemmerer. Leased telefax equipment was replaced with updated Bureau-owned units.

Use of the statewide leased data transport system has been expanded. Some minerals data transmission has been shifted to this system resulting in considerable savings to BLM. Major applications proposed for this system include geologic data transfer and time and attendance reporting.

The fire control/weather monitoring/communications network was improved with a computer network linking the State and district offices. Centralized control for Wyoming's network is located in Boise, Idaho. Most of the Interior agencies, the U.S. Forest Service and others, are able to benefit by pulling information from this advanced high-tech network.

The microwave link under study last year between Rawlins and Lander has been completed, tested and is now carrying four radio links and six telephone circuits between the two offices. High-speed data can now be transmitted over the system.

The fire/emergency management community of the Bureau took a big step forward by equipping all emergency vehicles with new frequency synthesized mobile radio equipment. The new equipment utilizes computer processing technology to scan and control radio frequencies, providing communication over dozens of channels. This capability greatly facilitates the federal, state and local governments' ability to work together dealing with fires and other emergencies.

Personnel Management

The BLM in Wyoming employs approximately 800 permanent and temporary people in a wide variety of occupations. In addition to processing personnel actions associated with these employees, BLM hires about 170 seasonal employees each year. They are generally students who augment the permanent work force in technical and clerical work from May through October.

Table 40 lists a breakdown of employee numbers by BLM offices in Wyoming.

Personnel management in Wyoming during fiscal year 1986 concentrated on position classifications. The office participated in a Bureauwide study of petroleum engineering technician positions. They reviewed duties and responsibilities of these jobs to determine appropriate series and grade.

A model position description was developed for range technician and land law examiner occupations that could be used on a Bureauwide basis. A statewide classification review was made of managerial and nonsupervisory petroleum and mining engineers and geologists.

Volunteers

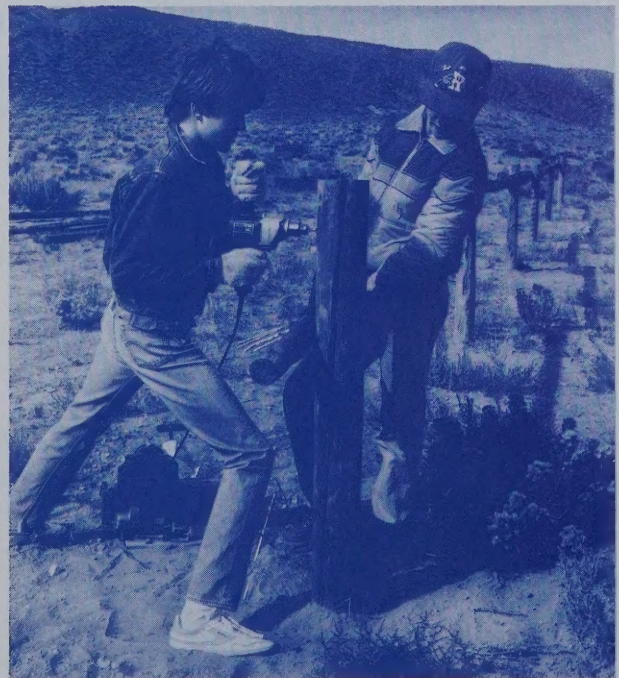
During fiscal year 1986 BLM used volunteers extensively throughout the state, district and resource area offices. These volunteers worked in a wide variety of programs such as recreation, operations, resource management, the physical sciences, construction and maintenance and administrative. Most of the volunteers came to BLM through the Student Conservation Association or the Student Volunteer and Green Thumb Inc. programs.

This year's volunteers ranged from a 75-year-old gentleman doing general maintenance to a 14-year-old schoolgirl building fences and working on campgrounds. While volunteer work is normally associated with maintenance and outdoor projects, this year a great deal of it took place in offices. As shown in table 42 volunteers contributed a significant amount of time to work BLM could not otherwise have accomplished.

Some of the more significant and unique contributions included inputting data into the Lands and Minerals recordation system and tree planting in Rawlins. In Worland volunteers photo-monitored points within caves and analyzed data and recommendations on cave use. The Spirit Mountain cave outside of Cody was extensively surveyed and mapped, and a restoration project for the Washakie County Museum was completed.

Rock Springs had two individuals who served as campground hosts at the Bureau's Warren Bridge campground. Several volunteers assisted in timber cruising and wildlife inventories and studies.

Volunteers in Casper seeded fire lines in Whoopup Canyon and conducted wildlife habitat improvement surveys. Approximately 600 hours were devoted to assistance in timber sale appraisal. Oil and gas maps were reviewed and one person acted as a consultant on the application of ADP technology to geology and engineering activities. See Table 41 for a tabulation of volunteers and the service they provided.



Boy Scouts work on BLM campground improvement, building pole fence around an area on the Rawlins District. They are some of the growing number of volunteers who give their time to help manage the public lands.

Table 40
Employee Numbers By Wyoming BLM Office

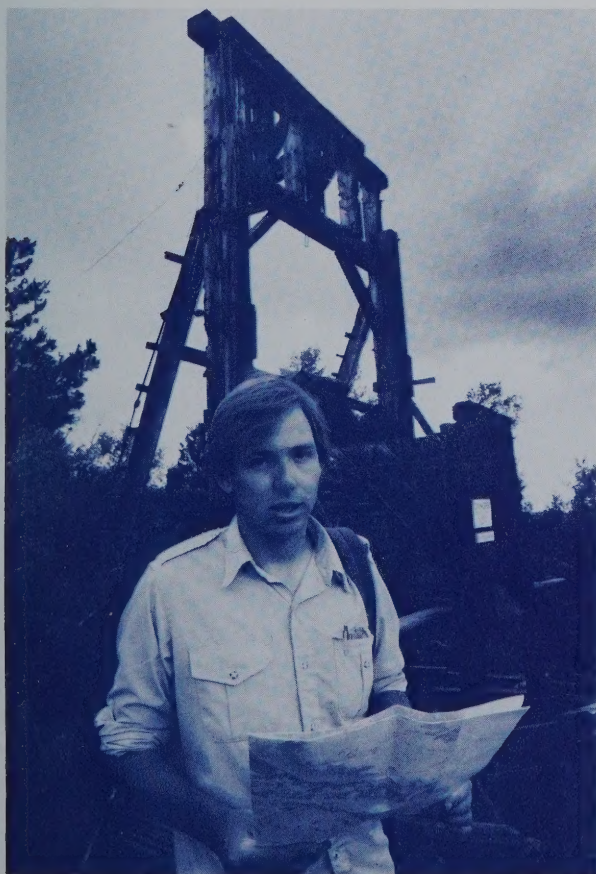
Office	Permanent	Temporary ¹	Total
State Office	244	35	279
Worland District	96	7	103
Rawlins District	143	11	154
Rock Springs	143	14	157
Casper District	134	5	139
STATEWIDE TOTALS	760	72	832

NOTE: Numbers shown are those authorized. The actual number of on-board people will be somewhat smaller since 8 to 9 percent of positions listed are vacant at any given time.

¹ Does not include summer seasonals.

Table 41
Volunteers
Fiscal Year 1986

Office	Number of Volunteers	Hours of Service
Rawlins District	36	3,000
Rock Springs District	12	3,800
Casper District	50	2,500
Worland District	69	2,100
State Office	5	740
State Total - Fiscal Year 1986	172	12,140
State Total - Fiscal Year 1985	72	9,440



Volunteers have become very important in managing public land in Wyoming. The skill, dedication and enthusiasm they have brought to almost every phase of BLM work has been most helpful.

**BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225**

Multiple-use for maximum public benefit is the message and mission of BLM, arrestingly illustrated by the two traveling displays completed during fiscal year 1986. One display features the wild horse program and the other highlights mining in Wyoming.